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The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1858

VOL. XCVI, NO. 71

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906.

C. Hanbury Prop.

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THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER

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Voonia Tea in leaden packets..... 50c
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THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

Water Employed in Manufacturing subjected to

Pasteur Berkefeld

system of purification, securing absolute immunity from Impurities



UNION OFFICIALS' DIGNITY RUFFLED

Because a Proposal of Settlement Was Submitted to the Mayor

AND PUBLIC MUST SUFFER

Shortage of Cars and Locomotives Due to Too Much Prosperity

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A decided setback was this morning given to advocates of early peace in the troubles between the striking carmen and the United Railways. When the union officials decided to call a meeting of members this morning, it was expected by the public that cars would be running again today, but many weary walking people were doomed to disappointment.

The meeting was called to consider the proposition of President Calhoun of the United Railways to submit all questions in difference to arbitration, provided the strikers returned to work. Mr. Calhoun did not make the proposal direct to the union, and it was upon this point that the trouble began. Mr. Calhoun's offer was made to Mayor Schmitz and by him transmitted to the union officials. When Mr. Calhoun's offer was read at the mass meeting at Central Park today, it was greeted with a disapproving storm of hisses. On motion it was decided not to receive the proposal, on the score that it had not been sent to the union, but to an outside party. The union then decided it would remain steadfast to the original demand of \$3 for an eight-hour day.

It was further decided to tie up the California street cable road and Geary street cable road if the demands of the men are not granted by 6 o'clock tonight. These roads have already announced that they will abide by whatever decision is reached by the United Railways. Unless a reversal of this decision is reached, the last means of street car conveyance left to the public will be cut off tonight.

Echoes of the Earthquake

In all 452 people perished as a result of the disaster of April 18, the local health department so stating in a formal report sent yesterday to the state board of health. Of the victims, 266 were killed by falling walls, 177 perished by fire, 79 were shot and 2 died as a result of ptomaine poisoning, due to "emergency" canned goods of poor quality; 351 were females and 77 males; 420 are believed to have been white, 18 Chinese and 4 Japanese. Eleven were less than a year old.

The figures relative to males and females and the nationality of the victims were compiled to June 30. Since then 10 deaths have been reported, making the total to date 452.

Inconvenience of Prosperity

TACOMA, Sept. 1.—The Northern Pacific Railway Company issued an order, effective at 7 o'clock this morning, that no cars will be furnished for carrying forest products east of Ellensburg, Wash., for one week. The embargo will be discontinued next Saturday night, if the road is able to relieve the congestion in the meantime.

Division Superintendent Abbe in explanation says the demand for lumber and wheat cars is so great, and eastbound traffic is so heavy, that the business is three weeks behind and the congestion has become intolerable both for the road and shippers. The trouble, he says, lies in the company's inability to get engines, manufacturers having disappointed the company in delivering locomotives. Of 182 engines ordered months ago, only 30 have been delivered.

IMPORTERS' INTERESTS

New Chwang, Sept. 1.—The application of the chambers of commerce here for support of the proposal to suspend the collection of customs duties at New Chwang while Dalny remains a free port, and goods enter Manchuria from the Russian frontier free, has been referred to the ministers of the various powers at Pekin. The American import business at New Chwang is greater than that of all other foreign countries combined, and the interests of the importers are menaced.

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS

Water Employed in Manufacturing subjected to

Pasteur Berkefeld

system of purification, securing absolute immunity from Impurities



Earl Grey, Who Abandons Western Trip

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—(Special)—The Governor-General's eye having become much worse, he has abandoned his western trip for the present, and is now en route east to consult a specialist. Hon. William Templeman left for Victoria at midnight. He has abandoned his intended trip to the Yukon.

CUBAN SITUATION GIVES MUCH CONCERN

The Outlook Never Been Darker Since Beginning of Insurrection.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The situation is far darker tonight than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province is causing the greatest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of the Associated Press Santiago despatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State Department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently the despatch was verified from private newspaper sources. It is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Cuban government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eye witnesses that Cardenas, which had hitherto been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between the police and rural guards on the one side, and roving insurgents on the other. The only province remaining peaceful is Puerto Principe, the Associated Press telegraphed tonight, that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as Cubans.

Trinidad, surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railway has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight. Foreign residents, who come to the legation to ask for protection of their property are answered by an immediate call upon the government of Cuba, which promises to do the best it can for them.

The American Protestant missionaries of Havana say the reports from outside missionaries are practically unanimous in stating that the insurrection is sweeping all the country districts in western Cuba, and that they are unable to continue their work or ride over the isolated routes in their several districts. The increasing gravity of the situation has revived discussion of the possibility of intervention by the United States. La Discusion this evening calls upon Cubans to lay down their arms and save the republic from intervention. The article appeals to the patriotism of the people, depicting the results of intervention as follows. "Permanent intervention would be worse than death, It

would be preferable if the Caribbean should engulf the Pearl of the Antilles. Our courteous comrades in the public departments will be superseded by men of the type of Bliss (General Tasker H. Bliss) who, when administrator of customs, asked nobody to be searched in his office, and who enforced the use of the English language. Also instead of our deliberate and refined judges, we should have Judge Pitcher (alleging to Capt. W. L. Pitcher, of the 8th United States Infantry who in 1889 was police magistrate and supervisor of police of Havana) with their ten dollars or less. Furthermore we shall have with us beer drinking American officers with clanking spurs, masters of all.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST BULLDOG.

H. M. S. Dreadnought Commissioned Within 11 Months of Keel Laying.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 1.—The battleship Dreadnought was commissioned today, within 11 months of the laying down of her keel. She will not be fully completed internally for a couple of months.

RECIPROCITY IN INVASIONS.

Foot Guards Visiting America While United States Soldiers Are Here.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Another body of Canadian troops paid a friendly visit to this city today. It was the Governor-General's Foot Guards, 374 strong, from Quebec was covered on schedule time by the "Overseas mail," which is speeding across the continent at a rate of thirty miles an hour. This will make a record for the Canadian route and demonstrate that Canada is destined, through the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific railway and that company's Empress steamship lines on Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to become the world's great highway between Europe and the Far East.

What the C. P. R. has done for the upbuilding of Canada is best indicated by the words of Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, who is homeward bound on the Overseas mail from a trip to the old country. He and Lady McMillan have come over on the Empress of Ireland. Sir Daniel said to your representative that no other agency was so potent in the development of the Dominion than this new service which brought the motherland within a month of her far off eastern possessions.

"The fact that no fewer than four members of the British House of Commons came over on the Empress of Ireland is substantial evidence of the value to Canada of the new enterprise of the C. P. R. This class of men previously won by the American steamship lines usually and made the greater portion of their stay in the United States, some of them making perhaps a hurried trip to a few Canadian points. This is all being changed and with the splendid service the C. P. R. is giving I anticipate that Canada will be visited by many more people from the old country and other parts of Europe than heretofore. We as Canadians should gladly welcome this invitation, for it means the introduction of more British capital and the arrival of more British workers here; and we need both."

Scott lived at Redmond, and he and his companion left early yesterday morning for a day's sport in the woods. His mother lives at Redmond.

The accident occurred in a narrow gulch a few miles from Tolt, while the two were not more than twenty yards apart. Robinson, in creeping through the brush, noticed something a short distance away. Thinking it was a bear, he fired. The report was followed by a scream, and Robinson rushed forward to give what assistance he could to his friend. As soon as help arrived the body was taken at once to the home of an uncle, a short distance away, where it was found that the injured man was dead.

The train has reached every station sharp on the second. The splendid condition of the roadbed, together with the

OVER SEAS MAIL

ON SCHEDULE TIME

The Venture Will Deflect Considerable Travel From American Companies.

WHITE RIVER, Ont., Sept. 1.

The nine hundred miles that divide this New Ontario town from Quebec was covered on schedule time by the "Overseas mail," which is speeding across the continent at a rate of thirty miles an hour. This will make a record for the Canadian route and demonstrate that Canada is destined, through the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific railway and that company's Empress steamship lines on Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to become the world's great highway between Europe and the Far East.

Child Burnt to Death

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 1.—A five-year-old son of Malcolm McEachern was burned to death at Carmen, Man. today.

Manitoba's Golden Harvest

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 1.—Considerable new wheat is arriving at the mills and elevators here and is all being graded No. 1 Northern. The price paid is sixty cents a bushel which the farmers think too low, and the majority of the farmers are deciding to hold their grain, believing prices will advance.

Co-operative Fattening Stations

EDMONTON, Sept. 1.—Mr. A. Foley, of the department of agriculture, returned last night from a trip along the C. & E. railway in connection with the establishment of the government co-operative fattening station, which have been established at Wetaskiwin, Lacome, Red Deer and Innisfail where poultry will be fattened for farmers and handled by the government on a system similar to the creamery arrangement.

Going Duck Shooting

VERMILLION, SASK., Sept. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Grey and his family and suite arrived here this evening on their special train. The vice regal train stays here over night and in the morning returns a few miles to Island lake where the members of the party will enjoy a few hours' duck shooting.

Dominion Baptist Convention

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The Baptists in convention at Liverpool, N. C., have passed a resolution in favor of holding a Dominion Baptist convention.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 31.—A Hungarian laborer named Jos. Hostein, fell five stories from a warehouse today and was instantly killed.

LABOR DAY AT THE GORGE PARK

2 P.M.

**Aquatic Sports and Gymkhana
Special Orchestral Concert****Evening Attractions**

BIOSCOPE, "CRUISE OF THE TILLICUM"

Music by Special Orchestra

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.**Turning Over**

That's what I am doing with Cereal Goods—fresh every few days.
TOASTED CORN FLAKES, per pkt. 20c.
PUFFED RICE, per pkt. 10c.
MALTA-VITA, per pkt. 15c.
CREAM OF WHEAT, per pkt. 25c.

W. O. WALLACE

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JAPANESE FANCY GOODS**ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT IN THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES**

In all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of the late great war, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other hand-some wares.

Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street
Hotel Victoria Building**SMALL BAGS FOR****FIRST DAY'S SHOOTING****Exodus of Hunters Still Continues But Weather Adverse to Good Sport**

The shooting season which opened yesterday has as yet not been marked locally with any of the first of the season shooting incidents, although several are reported from outside sources. The large number of shooters which went out on Friday was largely augmented yesterday, both the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway and Victoria & Sidney railway carried their quota and for the next two days there will be a continual fusillade throughout the shooting districts in the vicinity of Victoria. From the number of hunters that went out yesterday along with those of the previous day it is safe to say that the commencement of this season saw more shooters in the field than ever before and the numbers will be further increased today.

As is the general rule at the first of the season the majority of those who take in the shooting go out in small parties of one and two, the larger outfits delaying their departure for a few days.

One of the Largest Parties

that will leave Victoria this season will leave for Cowichan lake this morning. The party will be made up of a number of the employees of the Province Cigar Co. along with several of their friends. Included in the party will be Jim Penketh, Pete Barnhart, Johnnie Washington, Harry Wille, J. McNeil, S. Tota, W. Paulson and W. G. Baird.

The party intend to remain about two weeks and go well supplied for their outing.

Although the majority of the hunters from this city will not return till tomorrow evening there were several who had to return last evening and the reports which they brought back were not too encouraging.

On the E. & N. train last evening the bags could be summed up very quickly, two deer, and about a dozen birds being the result of the day's shooting. Those who were fortunate enough to get a bag were satisfied, but in the majority of cases the hunters were disappointed. Although the bags that were sent in last evening are rather small there are those who will keep their bags until they come home tomorrow and it is expected that

Some Good Bags

will be the result. The general complaint is that the weather is too dry making it impossible for the dogs to keep the scent and is very tiring on both man and dogs.

The latter especially suffered severely and those that came home last evening were completely done up.

Although the season is as yet only a day old many amusing incidents have been heard, not the least among them

S. S. PRINCESS ROYAL LAUNCHED YESTERDAY

The New C.P.R. Coast Service Steamer Leaves the Esquimalt Ways

IS CREDIT TO MESSRS BULLEN BROS

Quite a Number of Victorians Gathered to Witness Interesting Ceremony

The new C. P. R. steamer Princess Royal, built by the B. C. Marine Railway company of Esquimalt, was launched yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators. It was a pretty launch, the fine wooden screw steamer for the northern route sliding gracefully and easily from the greased ways without the slightest hitch. From the moment the "dog shore" was knocked away and the steamer started to slide from the cradle amid the cheering of the assemblage until the flag-draped vessel brought up taut at the end of the checking bawlers in Esquimalt harbor and was warped alongside the wharf of the shipbuilding company all things tended to make the event a pleasing one. There was, though, one disappointment. The bottle of wine, hung with red and white ribbons, dangled over the stem, did not break when Mrs. Marpole, wife of the general superintendent of the C. P. R., swung it against the stem.

The steamer was built on a special cradle and by Thursday had reached the stage when it was desirable to launch the vessel. The machinery and boilers were on a scow nearby ready to be placed in the hull, and all was readiness—but Friday was no day for a launching. Yesterday afternoon was set for the ceremony. The busy yards were still, for the several hundred employees had quit work for the week end half-holiday. They had a gala appearance. Flags were flying and the steamers were decked with bunting. Strings of signal flags had been draped on the hull of the new vessel. At the bow a platform had been built for the honored guests who were to take part in the christening, which was to be performed by Mrs. Marpole, and accommodation arranged for the several hundred invited guests.

Between 2 and 3 p.m. the visitors began to arrive. Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the C. P. R. coast service, who had hurried back from Vancouver, Mr. E. J. Coyle, Mr. F. W. Vincent and others were present to represent the C. P. R., and there were a larg number of others present. Richard Griggs, delegate from the British boards of trade, D. R. Ker, S. J. Pitts, J. E. Macrae of Dowdwell & Co., and a large coterie of well known ladies and gentlemen. On the platform at the steamer's bow were Mr. W. F. Bullen, Mrs. Bullen and daughter, H. F. Bullen, George Bushby, Col. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, and Mrs. Marpole. The latter had the honor of performing the christening ceremony.

At high water Mr. Smith, superintendent of the shipwrights, had a gang at work knocking away the props, driving out the wedges and making ready for the launch. There was a clang and clatter on either side, as prop after prop dropped away, until finally only the keying "dog shore" held the straining hull. At the bow stood the shipwright, watching for the psychological moment. His arms were lifted, and after the men with the sledges stood clear, he gave the signal. "Now," he shouted, and slowly, easily, the steamer began to slide. Mrs. Marpole lifted the dangling bottle of champagne, pulled it back and let it strike against the stem. It fell, unbroken, against the side, and the steamer slid away, to splash and ride with ease out into the harbor. From either bow the crew on board dropped an anchor, to which were attached an arrangement of bawlers which gradually stayed the momentum and the vessel brought up easily. The tug Lorne acting as tender—brought the steamer toward the wharf and a line made fast to the Salvor's winch warped her slowly in.

When the Princess Royal was brought alongside the wharf, the guests went to the flag-draped sail-loft, where many tables were spread and refreshments were served. The loft was well decorated, and the guests were well entertained. Many were the well wishes expressed for the bride of the sons.

The Princess Royal is a wooden single screw steamer, 227 feet long between perpendiculars, 40 feet beam, and 17 feet moulded depth, with spacious freight holds and two decks of deckhouses, staterooms, saloons, etc., and an observation saloon forward. The engines are triple expansion machines with air indicated horse power of from 1,850 to 2,000, giving a working speed of fifteen knots. The accommodations of the steamer are very similar to those of the splendid ferry steamer Princess Victoria. The Princess Royal is not as large as the Princess Victoria, though larger than the Princess Beatrice. The machinery and boilers, three Scotch marine boilers, will be installed at once, and the joiners can then round up the joinery left open for the placing of the engines. The steamer is being most substantially built and the designing is ornate; when completed the steamer will be one of which both the owners and builders may well feel proud.

TO RECOVER BODIES.

Cutter Grant to Start on Tuesday for Remains of Valencia Victims.

The revenue cutter Grant will leave next Tuesday for Bamfield, carrying the party of Seattle men who will recover the bodies of the unidentified Valencia dead from the Vancouver Island coast, says the Seattle Times. The vessel is at present coaling for the trip.

Yesterday Senator Piles received word from the consul at Victoria, in response to his question as to whether special permission would be necessary from the British Columbia government for the removal of the bodies, that Collector Newbury had said if a government vessel was used no restriction would be imposed, but if any other vessel was engaged she must first enter at Victoria, where special permission would be granted.

This bit of red tape, it is thought, will be obviated by taking a tugboat as an auxiliary to the Grant. Otherwise the tug, which will be loaned by the Puget Sound Tow Boat Company, will be obliged to make the call and will be kept in waiting at Bamfield until the bodies have all been placed in the caskets and are ready for removal to Bamfield to be placed aboard the Grant.

BROUGHT MANY HINDOOS.

Report Concerning Recent Finds Sent to the Marine Department.

The report received by Capt. Gaudin, local agent of marine, regarding the caves in which a boat is reported to have been found with bodies, presumably of Valencia victims, is as follows:

Carmarthen, August 23, 1906.—I have already written to you reporting one of the Valencia's boats and a pontoon in the caves close to the wreck, but will now give you all particulars.

An Indian told the boys that one of the Valencia's boats and eight bodies (skeletons) were in a cave near the wreck that several Indians knew of, but had said nothing about it as they intended to get the boat when they returned from sealing. The day after hearing this they went up with the Indian, who showed them the cave where the boat is. They tried to get in, but owing to a rock in the mouth of the cave they were unable to do so, the

boat being too wide; only a small boat or canoe can pass. The ship's boat must have been thrown over the rock. They explored several other caves, full of rubbish and wreckage of all kinds. In one cave there is a bad smell and another is in another cave. The Indian says the boat is not damaged, except for a small hole in air chamber forward, close up to gunwale. Oars and rowlocks were in boat when found. It will take six men to get the boat out, as it will have to be lifted over the rock.

I enclose sketch showing position of cave. It is quite impossible to have got the boat out at time of wreck. The sea must be perfectly smooth."

Carmarthen, Aug. 25, 1906.—This evening Hoby learned from another Indian who has been in the cave (by swimming) that the boat and bodies are there, also an iron box that the Indians could not open. This is from an old Indian that lives near the wreck.

CAPTAIN PARRY'S PROMOTION.

Former Commander of Eggeria Will Commission H. M. S. Merlin.

Victorians will be interested to learn that Captain John F. Parry, who was such a popular officer when at Esquimalt in command of H. M. S. Eggeria, has been given command of H. M. S. Merlin, a sloop similar in construction to H. M. S. Shearwater of this station. The Naval and Military Record of August 16 says: "Captain John F. Parry will commission the sloop Merlin at Sheerness on September 4 with a crew from the Medway depot, for surveying service abroad. This is the first ship commanded by this capable officer since he reached the captain's list, and there can be no doubt that his officers and men will enjoy a comfortable commission, despite the ardor of the work." Captain Parry is a grandson of the late Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, and it is interesting to note that he has been connected with the surveying branch of the navy ever since he reached the rank of sub-lieutenant. His abilities as a surveying officer have long been recognized by the hydrographic office, and as he is only 43 years of age it is not improbable that Captain Parry may some day attain the position of hydrographer. The disadvantage of this branch of the service is that capable officers like Captain Parry, Capt. Rear Admiral W. U. Moore (now retired) and others who might be mentioned are liable to have their useful careers arrested in the prime of life. There can be but one hydrographer, and the appointments available for senior captains are strictly limited. Some means should be found of utilizing more fully the services and experiences of these surveying captains. They cannot very well revert to the general service after spending their lives in surveying ships, the work being so essentially different. We have more than once advocated that the surveying branch should, for promotion purposes be separated from the general service, but opinion is divided as to the practicability of this change.

THE PRINCESS MAY

Had Many Passengers From Northern Ports.

The steamer Princess May, which has returned from Skagway, went on the ways at Esquimalt yesterday to have repairs made to her propeller. Her trip just completed the Princess May carried one of the largest complements of passengers handled in this city. There were 160 saloon passengers and 109 Oriental steerage. Many of the saloon passengers were from Dawson and other northern interior points. The passenger list also included a number of tourists who made the round trip. Among those who arrived on the steamer were Judge Killam and Dr. Mills, members of the railway commission, who have been holding sessions in Dawson; S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon route; E. S. Busby, Inspector of Canadian customs in the Yukon; Dr. G. Madore of the R. N. W. M. P.; L. E. Simmons, formerly collector of customs at Caribou, V. T.; Adolphus Williams, K. C., who returned from a trip to Dawson; J. D. Breeze, another Vancouverite, who has been in the Yukon for several months; Dr. L. Reismiller of Victoria, of whaling fame, who, accompanied by Mrs. Reismiller, made the round trip; H. M. Martin, formerly of Vancouver, who returned after an absence of several years, and D. M. Stirtton of the Canadian customs service, who has been transferred to Vancouver.

AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

Salvage of the Battleship Mikasa an Achievement of Great Importance.

The salvage of the Japanese battleship Mikasa was an extraordinary engineering feat, according to advices received by the Tartar. The entire store of ammunition in the warship had exploded; over 1,000 rounds of 6-inch, 3,000 small shells, and 200 rounds of 12-inch shells, entirely destroying the magazine and partly wrecking the torpedo room. Ninety feet of the steel frame below the water line was carried away, and 84 feet of the third deck collapsed, carrying the machinery with it. The vessel is full of mud and a number of bodies were found imbedded in this. The vessel sank September 19 1905, and salvage cost \$500,000. The general scheme of floating Togo's flagship comprehend the erection of a big rectangular structure, 25 feet high, covering the entire deck. This was submerged in a cedar dam built about the vessel, and by its means, after repeated failures the battleship was eventually floated. The naval department of Japan has ordered a searching inquiry into the cause of the blowing up of the Mikasa.

A Soldier's Grief

A Honolulu despatch reports that the United States transport Sheridan is ashore at the southwestern extremity of Oahu, the island on which Honolulu is situated. The Sheridan was formerly the British steamer Massachusetts.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer City of Pueblo arrived last night from San Francisco.

C. W. Hopkins, formerly master of the steamer Spokane, whose brother was drowned in the wreck of the Valencia, has succeeded F. Sargent, for 18 years in the service of the P. C. S. S. Co., as purser of the Victoria-San Francisco liner Umbria.

A Honolulu despatch reports that the United States transport Sheridan is ashore at the southwestern extremity of Oahu, the island on which Honolulu is situated. The Sheridan was formerly the British steamer Massachusetts.

DRESSMAKING

Ladies' Fall Suits Made to Order from \$10.00, Including All Materials.

SAILORS DISCHARGED.

Four of Crew Who Demanded Survey Are Successful.

The four seamen of the British ship Battle Abbey who were charged with refusing to obey the lawful commands of Capt. Davidson, master of the vessel, were dismissed yesterday by Police Magistrate Hall. The seamen had asked that a survey of the rigging which they held was in an unsatisfactory condition, be held. Under the law the expense of such survey is borne by the sailors if their claim is not born out; otherwise the ship has to pay. Accompanied by one of the sailors, who were under arrest, the surveyor went on board the ship yesterday and he reported adversely to the ship; the rigging was, he said, in need of repairs. Consequently the magistrate dismissed the seamen from custody.

FOR THE NORTH.

Amur Sails for Naas and the Queen City for the Island Coast.

Steamer Amur left last night for Naas and way ports, and the steamer Queen City for Ahousant and way ports of the Vancouver Island coast. Both steamers carried a good many passengers and fair freights. The Amur carried, amongst other shipments for northern points, 50,000 feet of lumber for use in the development of mines being worked at the southern end of Queen Charlotte islands. A special call is being made at Heriot Bay to land the lumber and about 40 tons of supplies for the mining camp at that point.

LISBETH IN DOCK.

German Bark Placed in Drydock at Esquimalt for Repairs.

The German bark Lisbeth, which arrived a few days ago from San Pedro in ballast, was towed to Esquimalt Harbor yesterday and placed in the drydock. A survey will be called and specifications drawn up for the necessary repairs to the vessel. The Lisbeth, while carrying cargo from Hamburg for California ports, was buffeted by a storm, causing the straining of the hull and the loss of considerable canvas. The vessel was in a leaking condition and repairs were considered necessary. The Lisbeth was ordered to proceed to this port for repairs. When repaired she will load a cargo of lumber at Chemainus for Capetown.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer City of Pueblo arrived last night from San Francisco.

C. W. Hopkins, formerly master of the steamer Spokane, whose brother was drowned in the wreck of the Valencia, has succeeded F. Sargent, for 18 years in the service of the P. C. S. S. Co., as purser of the Victoria-San Francisco liner Umbria.

DRESSMAKING

Ladies' Fall Suits Made to Order from \$10.00, Including All Materials.

Best Quality Eastern Wire Nails

\$2.50
Per Keg at
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

(THE BIRMINGHAM OF B. C.)

125 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. PR1573

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

Is Showing Advance Styles in

Ladies' Hats, Jackets, Waterproofs Dress Skirts and Dress Goods

DRESSMAKING

NERVOUS DEBILITY TWO YEARS.

"Pe-ru-na Is the Best Medicine I Have Ever Known."

A Beautiful Girl Restored To Health.

Miss Irene Smith, 10 Minnesota Ave., Randle Highlands, Washington, D.C., writes:

"Peruna has cured me of catarrh of the head and stomach, and nervous debility from which I suffered greatly for two years."

"I most heartily recommend Peruna to all suffering from these diseases."

"Peruna is the best medicine I have ever known."

PERUNA is not a nervine. It does not benefit nervous debility by stimulating merely.

It removes the cause of many cases of nervous debility. It assists digestion, increases the appetite, regulates the circulation of the blood and thus gives new life to nervous invalids.

Nerve tonics, such as strichnia, quinine and the like, often do more harm than good. Nervousness generally depends upon some digestive derangement or bodily deficiency.

The rational cure for nervousness is to correct the condition upon which it depends.

It is because Peruna does this very thing that it has become so popular for diseases of the nervous system.

Miss Alma Cox, Orum, S.C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried several of the best physicians without receiving much benefit and also tried many medicines."

"But still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest."

"At times I would be so nervous I could not bear to have any one around me."

"I am so thankful that I can say that after taking several bottles of Peruna and Manalin I am restored to health."

"Before taking your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and panopepto for two years. Now I can eat."

"Everybody is surprised at my improvement. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies, as I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave to-day."

"I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."

Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant St., Watsonville, Cal., writes:

"I was troubled with cramps in the stomach for six years. The doctors said that I had nervous dyspepsia."

"I procured Peruna and commenced taking it. I have taken several bottles and am entirely cured."

"I have gained in flesh and strength and feel like a different person."

ALONG THE VAST NORTHERN WATERWAY

Supt. of Canadian Forestry Returns From an Extensive Inspection Trip

Mr. E. Stewart, of Ottawa, superintendent of forestry, is at the Hotel Vancouver, having arrived from the North yesterday, completing a trip of several thousand miles in extent made to inspect the timber resources of the Mackenzie River watershed says the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

"The world's supply of pulp wood is to be found on the Mackenzie and tributaries," he remarked last evening to the News-Advertiser. "That country is very rich in timber, in coal and in fisheries, and there are also to be found vast beds of asphalt and even minerals. While I did not pay particular attention to minerals, away in the north, close to the Mackenzie river delta, I saw arrowheads made out of native copper, which indicated that valuable mines were to be found in that district."

The timber is mostly spruce and it grows in large quantities, in some instances being three feet through. The feasible way to get it out would be by railway from Fond du Lac, on the east end of Lake Athabasca to Hudson bay, a distance of 400 miles. The country all along the rivers is a vast alluvial deposit, the soil being similar to the prairies, and there is very little rock. It is better than northern Europe and climatic conditions are not more severe. Of course it is very cold in winter but the summer is hot, and I found it 100 in the shade at Fort Chippewyan. saw fine vegetables at Fort Good Hope, and at Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river beyond Great Slave lake, 1,600 miles by travel route from Edmonton, there were fields of wheat. This had

been planted on May 20th and on July 20th, when I saw it, it was looking fine. The extent of this great watershed cannot be imagined. I was in Europe last year, but that continent seems but a Providence compared to the Great Unknown Land lying in the northern reaches of this Dominion.

There are large deposits of coal along the Mackenzie. A peculiar feature of these is the fire which has been smouldering there for centuries. When the river was explored by Mackenzie in 1758 he found the fire going then, and today it is still burning. The asphalt is found along the river in places, and is in large quantities. It is used by people to tar their boats with."

Mr. Stewart's journey was 3,000 miles before he reached Dawson, having proceeded right down to the Mackenzie River delta, before cutting over the mountains to East Yukon. The trip was made partly by Hudson's Bay steamer, by canoe, by sloop and by boat, and in that distance no accident was met with. He states that

The Waterways of that Country are greater than marked on the maps, and in going across the westerly end of Great Slave lake the boat was out of sight of land for some time. He has a great number of photographic plates to be developed, one of which shows the sun at 1:15 a.m., taken on the Arctic Circle.

Mr. Stewart is president of the Canadian Forestry association, which holds its summer convention in this city towards the end of this month. He is the founder of the association, which has progressed wonderfully since its inception, and in which much interest is taken in all parts of Canada.

A MODEL FAMILY.

"I do not think that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced housekeeping years ago," says E. W. Archer, manager of the Republican Journal, Caldwell, Ohio. "When we go on an extended visit we pack it in the suitcase so as to be prepared to ward off any trouble that may be caused by change of water and food." For sale by all druggists.

2 YEARS IN WOOD BEFORE BEING BOTTLED

The ONLY GIN Bearing the Government Stamp

MELCHERS RED CROSS

HOLLANDS GIN

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

WESTERN TOUR OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

Addresses of Welcome Read to Earl Grey at Portage and Dauphin

Portage la Prairie, Man., Aug. 27.—The town has been gay with bunting today in honor of the visit of Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, and party. The notice of his intended visit was very short, not being received until late on Saturday, and consequently the decorations were not on such a lavish scale as many loyal citizens would wish. However, when the special drew in at the Canadian Northern depot at 1 o'clock, a large crowd had gathered there to welcome the representative of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The space around the station office had been roped off, and the mayor, town councillors and many of the more prominent citizens were within the enclosure to greet the distinguished visitors.

As his excellency stepped out on the platform, the Portage band struck up the national anthem. Captain Trotter then introduced Mayor Brown, and the latter asked the visitor's permission to read an address from the loyal citizens of Portage la Prairie.

The address, which was very short, set forth that the town extended a very hearty welcome to Earl Grey, not only because he came as the representative of Britain's august sovereign, but also on account of his valuable and long service to the crown and empire. The hope was expressed that the journey of the Earl and Lady Grey through the northwest would be a safe and pleasant one, and that he, the governor-general, would long be spared, to serve the King with good will. The address was signed by Mayor Brown on behalf of the citizens.

Appreciated Compliment.—Earl Grey briefly responded. He said he fully appreciated the compliment paid him as the representative of King Edward VII., and the loyalty they had shewn was just what he had expected from the citizens of Portage la Prairie. He was pleased they had concluded the address with the words of his family motto, and hoped he and they might long be spared to carry out the spirit of the words.

He was gratified to see such a large gathering of those who lived in this very desirable part of the world, knowing, as he did, the inconvenience it must cause them to be present. He wished them every prosperity, and was looking forward to his drive around the district.

Bouquet for Lady Grey.—Lady Grey and her daughters were presented with beautiful bouquets by the pretty little twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, after which the assembly vigorously cheered for Earl and Lady Grey.

Introduction followed, and then the vice-regal party occupied a number of rigs and were taken for a drive around. Having inspected the park and lake, the party proceeded to the home of W. J. McGuire, where Lady Howlett and Lady Sybil Grey each drove a binder around the field. A threshing outfit on the next farm attracted much attention. The wheat was sampled by the distinguished party and pronounced No. 1 hard. The visitors then returned in the Lake of the Woods mill on their way back, where Manager R. S. Thomson presented Lady Sybil with a photo of the mill and a descriptive booklet.

The vice-regal party expressed themselves as highly delighted with everything they saw and were presented with the following address: "We are glad that you have seen fit to visit us, just at this time, when operations are well under way for the gathering in of the immense harvest from the country which is destined to become at no far distant date not only the granary of the empire, but of the world. You stand, as it were, at the gateway of this immense grain producing area, the Dauphin country a marvel of fertility itself, is at its eastern extremity. The name Dauphin is of historic significance and first designated a port or trading post of the Northwest Fur Trading Co., located about twenty miles from here on the shores of the lake which now bears the same name and was given doubtless by some intrepid voyageur and explorer to perpetuate the official title of the son of the king of the land of his fathers."

"The situation is now noted for its regular succession of splendid crops of grain and on the ground that ten years ago was producing a 40 bushel to the acre wheat crop now stands the town of Dauphin with a rapidly increasing population and many municipal improvements. Considering then its favorable location, its situation as a distributing point for the west and northwest and the strong abiding faith which its citizens have in its future it will undoubtedly become one of the important centres of greater Canada, the west."

"Having, as we know you have, a deep personal interest in the progress and the welfare of its citizens you will, we are confident, have an exceedingly pleasant and profitable tour, and our best wishes are with you for the success of your labors in the important office which you fill so ably and acceptably." The party left at 4 o'clock amid another salvo of cheering."

HAD AN AWFUL TIME

But Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Cured Him.

It is with pleasure that I give you this unsolicited testimonial. About a year ago I got caught out in a hard rain and the measles settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time and had it not been for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I could not have possibly lived but a few days longer. Thanks to this remedy I am strong and well. I have written the above through simple gratitude and I shall always speak a good word for this remedy.—Sam H. Gwin, Concord, Ga. For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE

We hereby beg to notify the public that Mr. J. M. Mills has withdrawn from the firm of Williams & Mills. Said firm will continue to do business as Commission Agents under the name of R. H. Williams & Co.

NEW FRUIT LANDS.

Arrow Lake Country Is Fast Becoming a Favorite.

Dealing in Kootenay fruit lands, according to local agents, has lately taken a new phase, and one of very considerable importance. Though it will involve a diminution of profits to Nelson land dealers it will probably mean much more extensive and rapid settlement of the country by ranchers.

The available fruit land along the shores of Kootenay Arm and river are already practically all under cultivation and out of the market. While some of the owners may be willing to sell they will do so only at prices for improved, and developed properties, which prices do not offer hopes of large returns to investors.

But it has been gradually demonstrated that the estimates of the extent of fruit land in Kootenay, made as late as two years ago and characterized at that time by many as wild exaggeration, are far short of the actual facts. More than half of the land bordering the Arrow lakes is splendid fruit land.

From Arrowhead to Robson is 117 miles, and as the total length of the lakes from Arrowhead to Robson is 117 miles, and as the shores are low and slope back very gently to the ridges, some estimate may be formed of the total area available for cultivation under fruit.

Prospective settlers still prefer, and will probably for some time, continue to prefer locations along the west arm. The proximity to a market and to a residential city, as well as the better climate, and the natural beauties of the arm, all contribute to that result.

But there is a large class of settlers with whom such considerations hardly count. They want the best land they can get, and in fertility the shores of the Arrow lakes are at least not inferior to those of the arm—and they want it as cheap as they can get it. For those solid advantages they are willing to forego the superiority in climate, scenic attractions and the social allurements of Nelson.

It is to this class that the newly-discovered orchard lands specially appeal. But to reach that class, whose present habitat is in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, has proved a difficult matter for agents and owners' resident in Nelson.

Eastern speculators have been slow to see and avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to them of sharing in the enhanced values. The testimony of many visitors and the irrefutable evidence given by Kootenay fruit exhibits in London and Winnipeg have convinced them that the present price Kootenay fruit land is a fair bargain.

They are now buying or trying to buy Arrow lake land in large tracts for future subdivision. Already the prices are rising. Even a few months ago such land could be got for from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Now \$10 is the lowest price considered for anything but bare rock, and for choice locations as high as \$50 is asked and given.

The settlement of the Arrow lake country will mean a great deal to Nelson if its business men are vigilant in securing the territory for which they have more advantages over all possible competition.—Nelson Daily Canadian.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. Sebag-Montefiore of London Paying a Visit to the West.

A distinguished visitor to Victoria is Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, of England, who is concluding a tour of America, who is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sebag-Montefiore, and a daughter, Miss Sebag-Montefiore.

Mr. Sebag-Montefiore is much impressed with the opportunities of the West and particularly with Victoria and Vancouver Island, for which he sees a great future.

He is being shown the various points of interest by Mr. Arthur J. Leary. Yesterday he made a tour of the outlying areas in a motor car tendered by Mr. Flumerfull.

To a Colonist reporter yesterday evening Mr. Sebag-Montefiore said: "I am very greatly charmed by the beauties and attractions of Victoria. It appears to me the city has not only a great future as a residential point, but also as a commercial and industrial centre. When the C. P. R. shall have completed its plans for the development of the Island, Victoria will, no doubt, in my mind reap very great advantages in a commercial sense."

He has been in the city since Monday and will leave for California points tomorrow.

Lady Sebag-Montefiore has got one of her eyes red and inflamed. What would you advise her to do?

Doctor—Tell her to stop looking through keyholes.—R.R.

Paris Lump Sugar

Lends an additional flavor to a perfect cup of tea or coffee. It is manufactured specially from Cane Sugar produced on our own Estates.

For Sale by all Grocers.

The B. C. Sugar Refining Co. Limited

VANCOUVER, B.C.



HOW LABOR DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED

Splendid List of Attractions For Victorians Who Will Spend Day at Home

Although the regular celebration of Labor Day by the Trades and Labor association throughout the lower Mainland and Vancouver Island is this year being held in Vancouver there have been several other attractions arranged in which Victorians may participate without having to take the long journey to the Terminal City.

The celebration aims to have been held in this city but owing to the fact that the annual convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada is to be held in this city within the near future the Trades and Labor council of this city very graciously consented to allow the Labor Day festivities to go to Vancouver. A large programme has been arranged by the Labor council of Vancouver, and judging by the success that has attended their past efforts in this line, it is expected that this year will be no worse behind those of former years. The programme will include many athletic events, including a lacrosse match, and a monster parade has also been arranged and it is expected that those who attend will enjoy a rosy good time. In connection with this celebration the Canadian Pacific Railway company has named the cheap rate of \$2.50 for the round trip, the tickets being good going on Sunday and Monday and returning not later than Tuesday.

The Princess Victoria will operate on her usual schedule, leaving here at 7:30 a.m. each day, and returning sailing from Vancouver at 1 p.m.

One of the attractions that has been arranged by Victorians for Labor Day is the excursion which has been arranged by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The excursion will take the form of a basket picnic, and if the weather is propitious the outing should prove very enjoyable. A train will leave the E. & N. depot at 9 a.m., and it is expected that the number of people visiting the lake will be very large. The neighborhood of Koenig's station is a very suitable place for a basket picnic, being right on the banks of one of the most beautiful of Vancouver Island's lakes—Shawnigan—and this fact alone will guarantee a good number taking in the trip.

As an extra attraction a fine programme of sports has been arranged, and some very good prizes are offered to the winners. Amongst the attractions are boat and swimming races and also a tug-of-war contest.

The returning train will leave Koenig's station at 7 p.m., arriving in the city at a reasonable hour.

In addition to the double train service arranged for tomorrow on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway the usual excursion rates will be in effect between all stations, tickets being on sale today and tomorrow with final return limit to-morrow evening.

Besides these two principal attractions there will be many private picnics and the aquatic carnival at the Gorge which is referred to in another column.

Another Labor Day feature is the Y. M. C. A. excursion to Ganges Harbor on the City of Nanaimo, the steamer will leave the C. P. R. wharf, Belleville street, at 10 a.m., and an interesting programme of sports has been arranged.

Besides the football match between the Y. M. C. A. intermediates and a team selected by E. M. Whyte there will be a water polo match between the Salt Spring Island team and the Y. M. C. A. experts. The Cecilian orchestra will accompany the excursion and render a number of new selections of music of the latest and most popular style. Amongst them are a number which have never been heard in Victoria. Regular programmes of music will be given at different intervals. Everything possible will be done

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director; R. E. Gosnell, Editor, General Manager
and Assistant Managing Director.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following paragraph appeared in the Vancouver World on Wednesday, August 29:

"Mr. J. S. H. Matson, manager of the Colonist, has telegraphed a Nelson paper that the statement that the Colonist has been sold to Chinese is 'a malicious lie.' He adds that Mr. Galletly, of the Montreal Bank, and Mr. Gibb, of the Imperial Bank, both of Victoria, are the 'only persons in the province who know the purchaser,' and that both are prepared to make affidavit to that effect. This denial is excellent so far as it goes; but does it go far enough? While there is no reason to doubt Mr. Matson's word, and any statement made by Messrs. Galletly and Gibbs will be accepted without an affidavit as readily as one of their banknotes, what good reason can exist for concealing the name of the purchaser? The Colonist is a reputable journal of great age and respectability and much usefulness, and, gauged by its past career, for an individual to have his name connected with it in any capacity confers an honor upon that individual. It remains, therefore, a matter for explanation why the real purchaser should decline to allow his name to appear—that so secretive is he that even Mr. Matson, the manager, Mr. Gosnell, the editor, and the local directors do not know his name, since Messrs. Galletly and Gibb are the only persons in the province who know the purchaser, according to Mr. Matson's telegram. May we not further suggest, without wishing to give offence to our Capital contemporary, that the denial, if any were necessary, should have appeared first in its own columns and not in those of a newspaper of limited circulation printed at a town three or four hundred miles remote from the Capital? And may we not still further say that the bank managers' knowledge as to the real purchaser, which they conceal in no sense disposes of the accusation, which, we sincerely trust, will be shown to be unfounded. The public await further information with a feeling of deep interest, not unmixed with anxiety."

The World is entitled to its own opinion as to where the contradiction of the statement referred to should have first appeared. This paper does not feel itself under any obligation to deny every silly report that evil-minded people may see fit to circulate about it, but when the editor of the Nelson Canadian telephoned the manager of the Colonist to ask if the report referred to was true, the latter answered his query. And it occurs to the manager of the Colonist as not a little remarkable that the editor of the Daily Canadian was the only newspaperman who felt it to be his duty as a publisher of news, and also in keeping with the spirit of fair play, to ask directly of the Colonist whether or not the report was true. The reason why the denial first appeared "in a newspaper of limited circulation printed at a town three or four hundred miles remote from the Capital," was because the editor of that newspaper was the first person to ask for the facts, which were at the disposal of the World if it had seen fit to take the course adopted by the Canadian.

The observations of the World about neither the manager nor the editor of the Colonist knowing the owner, is only a little example of what our Vancouver friend thinks is journalistic cleverness; but to remove any doubt on this point and to settle once and for all where the question as to where the control of the Colonist is vested, the following telegrams and letter are published:

Nelson, B. C., August 24, 1906.

To R. E. Gosnell, Colonist:
Wire strongest possible denial rumor that Colonist purchased by Chinese;
will publish anything you send.

DAILY CANADIAN,
Raer, Editor.

Victoria, August 24, 1906.

The Daily Canadian, Nelson, B. C.:
Report that Chinese have purchased Colonist a malicious lie. A. J. C. Galletly, manager Bank of Montreal, J. S. Gibb, manager Imperial Bank, both of Victoria, are the only persons in the province who know the purchaser, and are prepared to make an affidavit to this effect. They can also prove that the owner is a loyal British subject, and not of Chinese extraction or origin. Any person alleging that it is owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by Chinese, will be charged with libel by the company, and prosecuted.

J. S. H. MATSON,
Managing Director.

Victoria, B. C., September 1, 1906.

J. S. H. Matson, Esq., Managing Director, Colonist P. & P. Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir—As requested by you, we have pleasure in confirming the statements contained in your telegram to the Daily Canadian newspaper, Nelson, B. C. The purchaser of The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company is a loyal British subject, well known to us, and of excellent standing. We further state that through the owner, we know that Mr. Matson has been instructed to dictate the policy of The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, for a period of 25 years.

A. J. C. GALLETTY.
J. S. GIBB.

Having disposed of this matter, it may not be out of place for the Colonist to say a few words as to its future course. This paper has been for so long a time identified with the history of Victoria and British Columbia that, on the occasion of a change in control, its readers and the public generally may not unnaturally wish to know what to expect of it.

In the first place and principally, the Colonist will aim at being a newspaper. It will, as far as it is able, "print all the news that is fit to print." In its treatment of news the Colonist will be fair and impartial, not permitting its views on public questions to prevent its presentation of facts. This will be rigidly applied to the reporting of proceedings at public meetings. The Colonist does not consider that the only interesting news is that which pertains to the doings of the vicious or the criminal. It will avoid sensationalism. It invites contributions of news; but they must be concise. If they are used, they will be paid for at current space rates, if the person sending them in so desires.

Matters relating to the interests of Victoria and Vancouver Island will receive special attention; but the Colonist's wish to advance the prosperity of its own particular constituency will not lead it to neglect the welfare of the province at large. Many things must be done before this great province enjoys that degree of prosperity which its resources ensure, and it will be the aim of this paper to assist in every way possible the advancement of that end. Hence all private enterprises, whether undertaken by corporations or individuals, calculated to promote the public welfare, will, if the good faith of their promoters is established, receive the hearty support of this paper.

In politics the Colonist will continue to give the Conservative party of Canada, and the administration of Hon. Richard McBride, loyal support. It holds itself free to discuss upon their merits all measures, from whatever source they may emanate, and to be free to condemn or approve of the acts of public men, no matter to what political party they may belong.

While inviting its readers to use its columns for the expression of their views on public questions, the line will be strictly drawn against personal attacks in correspondence.

As far as it is able to guard against it, the Colonist will not give its support to any enterprise or project which may not be wholly in the public interest; in other words, it will be opposed to "graft" in any shape or form. The Colonist will depend upon the public for its prosperity. It will therefore endeavor to serve the public well and faithfully. Through all the vicissitudes of its career this paper has maintained a reputation for reliability and good faith. This its new management hopes to be able to enhance. It hopes to be able to so deal with public questions as to enjoy the confidence of its friends and the respect of its opponents. But above all it hopes to present to its readers from day to day a clean, wholesome newspaper.

May we, therefore, ask that the publishing companies of Canada give to this denial upon the question of Chinese ownership and the policy herein outlined of the Colonist the same prominence they have given to unfounded statements that were undoubtedly published with a view to discrediting its influence as the leading exponent of the Conservative party in western Canada, and incidentally the standing of the publishing company as a commercial enterprise.

All the Doctors Are Willing
To have their prescriptions dispensed at
Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store
We have dispensed for them here since 1862, AND KNOW HOW.
Our assistants are qualified MEN. You may pay more for inferior work and poor
drugs.

NOTE ADDRESS:
50 JOHNSON ST., NEAR GOVERNMENT ST.

SPORTSMEN

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Guns,
Ammunition, etc.

IN THE CITY

Call and Examine Our Stock.

John Barnsley & Co. Government Street

**A Woman in the Case**

A woman was at the bottom of it. She said to her husband "Why don't you go to 'The Fit-Reform' and see what kind of clothes they have anyway, instead of paying such high prices to have them made."

The man came, doubting at every step. Said he didn't think we could fit him, but just wanted to look around for curiosity. We persuaded him to try on a coat, and, of course, easily convinced him that his ideas of Fit-Reform Garments were all wrong. Fit-Reform Garments are cut to fit all types of men—the Normal man, the Stout man, the Slender man, the Tall man and the Short man, so that it is now the exception for any man not to be fitted at

Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 Government St, Victoria, B.C.

FACTS AND THE FUTURE.

According to a recent interview given by Mr. D. D. Mann, that railroad builder has again volunteered the significant statement that the Canadian Northern is to be promptly pushed forward to the Coast, and has gone further in predicting that it will be the first of the projected new transcontinental lines to reach the Pacific and a westernmost port.

The latter statement is one which should be emphasized in order that it may be appreciated in its full significance by every resident of Vancouver Island—for a westernmost seaport for a Canadian transcontinental line could be found nowhere else than on the Island.

Mackenzie & Mann are sentimentalists only to that degree that for the accomplishment of great undertakings men must be sufficiently imaginative to grasp the magnitude of the future. Otherwise Mackenzie & Mann are hard-headed men of business capacity, to whom natural facts and conditions are infinitely stronger arguments than any words or phrases that may be embodied in petitions or memorials or voiced by public speakers. It is the good fortune of Vancouver Island that geographical facts and unalterable conditions make an Island seaport the ultimate terminus inevitably of a most direct and fastest Canadian continental link in girdling the globe. That Seymour Narrows is not already spanned by rails of steel and the great seaport of the Pacific already established, may fairly be charged to Eastern ignorance of these facts.

The truth about the West is slowly learned—but progress is being made and the ensuing decade is destined to produce stupendous changes. The Eastern public man who not long ago complained that Canada was "progressing backward"—that the West today was being more rapidly developed than the older East—had not half learned the

lesson of the times. Natural conditions now favor the West, and the present great object of Canadian statesmanship and journalism should be to educate the public of the Dominion as to the magnitude of western opportunities and the lines that western trade expansion are likely to follow.

The post has seen Canadian government policy almost wholly concentrated upon the development of eastbound commerce from the interior of Canada to the country's general growth rather than the prairies and the agricultural centres beyond, has been looked upon as incidental to the country's general growth rather than as the all-important external fac-

tor in its potential greatness. Evidence of this is clearly seen in the so-called national transcontinental project more than a thousand miles of railway being constructed through uninhabited wilderness east of Winnipeg with the object of providing a new all-Canadian outlet for prairie products on the Atlantic. This line is abundantly justifiable, but how much more required is immediate and the best communication westward, by which the products of Canada may be poured with an advantage of time-saving and low rates, as against other national competitors, into the new and immense markets of the Orient.

None may dare to forecast the future of the Orient under the new conditions that seemingly have taken root there during very recent years after a stagnation of centuries, but it is very evident that tremendous changes must follow the exploitation of Korea, Manchuria and awakening China. It is to this new Orient with its illimitable possibilities that Canadians should at least turn their eyes sufficiently long to learn the full advantages possessed by their own country in relation to trans-Pacific commerce and how these advantages may best be turned to account. Chief among these is the possession on Vancouver Island of the finest harbors on the western seaboard of the American continent, situated adjacent to the great trans-oceanic highway and accessible from the vast producing acres of North America by lines of railway having the best alignment and the easiest grades.

There can be little doubt that Mackenzie & Mann have read the facts of great importance in shaping the destinies of Vancouver Island, in their significant relationship to the dawning trade with the Orient; and Mr. Mann's definite utterance would seem to indicate that he and his associates are already moving to occupy the best strategic position from which to wage battle for the Asiatic trade.

In comparison with the gained advantage of a truly westernmost Canadian port such as Quatsino, the saving of steamship mileage as against a Mainland port, and the avoidance of the intricate intervening waterway with its inevitable delays by fog and smoke at certain seasons and continuous high insurance charges, the financial aspect of bridging the Seymour Narrows loses its formidable character. The advance of G. T. P. construction westward, which brings nearer each day a surer rail connection from coast to coast, undoubtedly is an inspiration not only to the Canadian Northern to secure preferential western terminal facilities in order to avoid the sacrifice of a due share of the Pacific trade. The signs

are in the air that the Canadian Pacific must also improve its strategic position, and hence to many minds, the developing interest in this Island displayed by the pioneer transcontinental railway. It seems merely a question of time when an Island seaport will become the American terminus for C. P. R. Oriental shipping, for losses in heavy insurance and delays and accidents by the intricacies of the waterway to the Mainland terminal, the fogs, the autumn smoke, etc., are stubborn facts that in the end compel a single course of action.

These facts cannot be got away from, and count for more than parliaments or petitions, subsidies or sophistry in influencing the future of trans-Canadian railroading and terminal selections.

In order to afford Colonist employees an opportunity to celebrate Labor day, a statutory holiday, there will be no issue of the Colonist on Tuesday morning. There will, however, be an issue tomorrow morning—Monday.

A contemporary says that representative institutions are on their trial. Ever since Prince Albert propounded this opinion a half century or so ago, it has been put forward periodically as though it was the concentration of wisdom. The Prince Consort was a very good man, reared in a circle which exalted the dignity of royalties, but he never was in full sympathy with the institutions of whose future seemed to be in doubt. But it is only fair to say that

ARTISTIC TREATMENT

FOR

Casement Window

Window Seat with antique pew ends, in weathered oak, native cedar or native fir, in the new finish. Any one of these supplied by our FACTORY at a small cost.

Sash Curtains in art muslin, special new designs, just imported, at per yard.....20c

Side Curtains in either art linen, English chintz, French cretonne, challis cloth or impression-de-Chine.

Seat in Window is upholstered in material to match side curtains by our upholstering department.

Cushion is one of McLINTOCK'S Beautiful ART CRETONNE Cushions at.....\$1.50 or a McLINTOCK'S "MARIE ANTOINETTE" Cushion in rich brocade at.....\$2.25

The Side Curtains are hung from the stained glass transom, over which is a shelf for ART PLATES and Bric-a-Brace. We supply these plate racks at 12c per foot. Our Artware Section supplies the Wedgwood Plates, Sutherland Artware, etc., at prices ranging from.....25c up

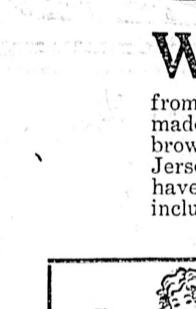
 The whole of the Decorative Draperies are from our Drapery Department, which contains all sorts of fashionable art materials from England, France, Austria and the Orient.

WEILDER BROS.
HOME HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS, VICTORIA, B.C.

W.1574

GOLF JERSEYS

FOR LADIES



We are showing a large and varied consignment of the Celebrated JAEGER Golf Jerseys. These goods are direct from the Jaeger Factory and are manufactured entirely from PURE WOOL; during the manufacturing process they are made absolutely unshrinkable. Colors are delicate greys, new browns and greens, navy blue, black and red. A number of these Jerseys are tastefully trimmed with self colored collars; others have low cut collars, many are quite novel and distinct in style including the new Norfolk and Russian styles.



We are Sole Agents for All Jaeger Goods

Underwear, Nightwear, Dressing Jackets and Infant's Wear, Etc.

ALSO FOR

Black Cat Hosiery



Black Cat Brand

Henry Young & Co

Costumiers, Milliners, Staple Goods

Government Street,

Y1563

Victoria, B.C.

the expression quoted was uttered by him, when he was quite young. If he had lived long enough to learn more of the working out of popular government, he might have grown to recognize its value, as his able son does. It is impossible to imagine King Edward VII making such an observation about the institutions of the Kingdom.

A plate of the Quaker Brand tanned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

High School Scholars.—New supply of Algebra, Physics, stage three, and Groom and Penhallo's Botany just in. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside.*

TRY IT!

FRESH TRIMBLE CREAMERY BUTTER

30 CENTS PER LB. AT
FELL & CO'S
Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.
Phone 94.

SIMON LEISER & CO.

E. A. MORRIS

VICTORIA, B.C.

SILVER BELL AND HUSTLER SYNDICATE

Seven days' notice is hereby given to the members of the Silver Bell Syndicate of a meeting to be held at 100 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. on Friday, September 7, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m. Business: The consideration of the Syndicate's affairs generally. By order,

ROBERT H. SWINERTON, Secretary.

Dated Aug. 30, 1906, Victoria, B.C.



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

Local News

A Hack Merger.—The hack business carried on by G. Winter in this city has been acquired by the Victoria Transfer company. The deal was consummated Friday, and by it Mr. Winter's four hacks and all his horses pass into the hands of the larger concern.

Women's Auxiliary.—On Wednesday next, in Christ Church cathedral school room, the cathedral branch of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions will hold a business meeting at 2:30 p.m. Members are requested to attend, as particular business is to be considered.

Painful Accident.—On Friday Fred Bayley, a boy of 15, living at Esquimalt, had his foot crushed at the shipyards of the B. C. Marine Railway company. While at work an iron knee fell on his right foot, smashing it somewhat severely. It is expected he will be unable to work for about a month.

Fire Returns.—The fire department had a rather busy time during the month of August, but the alarms were mostly of a trivial nature. The department attended to 18 calls; 11 of which were box calls—but two false alarms. The amount of damage is very small, only about \$75 being the total damage.

Eat Baked Beans.—If you want to be sure to get nice baked beans, bake them in one of our regulation bean pots. They are made to stand a constant heat and are nicely finished inside and out. 1 qt. size—20c; 2 qts., 25c; 4 qts., 35c; 8 qts., 70c. Crocks for butter, etc., in large variety. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas Street.

Special Song Service.—An interesting song service will be given in the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday evening. The pastor's subject will be "The Organist and Choir," and the choir, reinforced by several leading singers, will render several anthems; whilst Mrs. J. G. Burnett, Miss Reid, and Mr. Wm. Hicks will sing solos. The officials of the church extend a cordial welcome to any who may desire to enjoy this service.

Visit Militia Centres.—Lieut. Elliston, the staff adjutant will leave on a tour of British Columbia some time in November, visiting every militia centre before returning to his headquarters in Victoria. In June, however, Col. Holmes will go over the same route for the purpose of personally inspecting the different regiments upon parade. This is the usual procedure, and the announcement of the new regulations will not interfere with its being carried out in the customary way.

Visiting Divine.—Rev. Dr. Moore, for many years minister of Banks Street Church, Ottawa, and an ex-moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is at present visiting Victoria. He is at present acting as secretary and lecturer for the Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and in that capacity is to deliver lecture in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening of this week. Dr. Moore will preach this evening in the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

White Pass Official.—Among the passengers who arrived from the North on the steamer Princess May was S. H. Graves, president of the White Pass & Yukon route. Mr. Graves has been on his annual trip to Dawson, and spent some time in the Yukon metropolis. He accompanied the Guggenheims on their tour of Alaska and the Yukon, and also accompanied the members of the railway commission on their trip to Dawson. Mr. Graves will leave for the East within the next few days.

Public Library.—The public library report a busy month during August, on account of book lending becoming more popular. Books borrowed during August reached a total of 2,306, or a daily average of 85. The largest day's issue reached a total of 147. Since January 1st, 1,243 applications have been received for borrowers cards, nearly all of which have been duly guaranteed and issued to the applicants. The last proofs of the new catalogue are now in the hands of the printer and they should be ready for issue in about a week's time.

Eagles' Picnic.—The Eagles' picnic tomorrow at Shawnigan lake promises to be an interesting feature of Labour day. The prizes offered are all cash ones. A band will be in attendance. The programme of sports will include the following: Boys' race, under 10 years; boys' race, under 14 years; girls' race, under 10 years; girls' race, under 14 years; men's rowing race; men's swimming race; men's swimming race; quoits; married ladies' race; ladies' thread the needle race; boys' three-legged race, under 12; boys' three-legged race, under 12; boys' three-legged race, under 14; and a tug-of-war.

Northwest Oil Co.—Victorians connected with the Canadian Northwest Oil company, who are drilling not far from the property of the Rocky Mountain Oil company, will be interested in the following letter from the manager: "We have just completed our camp building and have our derricks nearly finished. We expect to begin drilling by next Wednesday. Our driller and rig builders are all here now, and I think we will have our first well down in from 40 to 60

days. We also made some important discoveries of oil and gas springs that we did not know anything of until several days ago."

The Thistle's Trip.—On Thursday last the steamer Thistle left on a fishing expedition to Campbell river. Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir, Col. Hanbury and Major Andain are aboard. The steamer will return tomorrow. She will then be held in readiness for the governor general's party, expected here this month. The governor general, it is now planned, will spend some time here. During his stay he will be taken on a hunting expedition to either Sidney or Moresby island. Preparations for this event are now underway. Several fine hunting dogs are being procured.

Alive and Well.—In yesterday's issue of the Colonist, amongst the telegraphic despatches from Vancouver, it was stated that the body found in Stanley park was believed to be that of James Rutherford, the well known mining engineer. Mr. Rutherford, who is alive and well, called at the Colonist office yesterday to correct this erroneous impression. He thinks that possibly the unfortunate suicide may have attained his (Mr. Rutherford's) name on a piece of paper which was found on his person when the police were investigating his case.

Police Court Statistics.—The official statistics, as published by the city police for the month of August point to reduction of the more serious offences, which the usual long list of light charges remain about the same as previous months. The following is the list: Drunks, 32; infraction of bicycle bylaw, 11; assault, 4; malicious injury to property, 2; burglary, 1; vagrancy, 9; infraction hired vehicle bylaw, 2; liquor traffic regulation act, 1; stealing, 3; discharging firearms in city limits, 1; Sunday bylaw, 1; sewer bylaw, 1; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; possession of intoxicants, 2.

Question of Meridian.—According to advice from the North the whereabouts of the 141st meridian of longitude—the Alaska-Yukon boundary—is about to be settled authoritatively and permanently through the work of Commissioner King for the Dominion and Commissioner Tippman for the United States. On the Selkirk there arrived at Dawson on the 14th, Edwin Smith, as Commissioner Tippman for the United States coast geodetic survey, under orders of Commissioner Tippman, who, with Astronomer and Surveyor McDermid, under orders from Commissioner King, for the Dominion, will meet at the time of the fair. Some of the largest and best herds of cows to be found in the country are to be seen in the Comox district and the dairy interest in this section exhibits a most hopeful outlook.

Mr. Gunn of the great Montreal wholesale provision firm accompanied Mr. Logan on this trip with which he was very much delighted and he expressed much surprise to find such large herds of fine cows and such progressive methods generally in the far west.

AN INSPECTION OF ISLAND CREAMERIES

Prof. Logan Back From Trip to Nanaimo and Comox Districts

Mr. F. M. Logan, inspector general of creameries and livestock to the provincial government returned yesterday from a visit of inspection to the Nanaimo and Comox creameries where he found matters in a very satisfactory condition. In both he found a large increase of business over last year and enjoying a ready market for their produce.

Mr. Logan visited a number of farms in the district which he found to be in a generally prosperous condition. There was more or less complaint about the scarcity of help and the difficulty of maintaining good milkers. The recent dry weather, too, was affecting the root crop somewhat and this consequently was not as promising as farmers could desire. They had, however, had an excellent hay and grain crop which will make an abundance of food supply for the cattle in spite of the shortage of the roots. Farmers also have planted a large crop of corn this year and are preparing silos for the purpose of storing the same and if this experiment should prove satisfactory it will mean a very considerable increase in the profits of dairying generally. Both the creameries visited were heartily in favor of sending representatives to attend the Creamery association's meeting to be held at New Westminster in October.

Mr. Pitts' letter.—The great Montreal wholesale provision firm accompanied Mr. Logan on this trip with which he was very much delighted and he expressed much surprise to find such large herds of fine cows and such progressive methods generally in the far west.

AN OLD IDEA

Shown to Be Absolutely False by Modern Science.

People used to think that baldness was one of those things which are handed down from generation to generation, from father to son—just like a family hairloom.

Science has shown the falsehood of this belief by proving that baldness itself is not a constitutional disease, but the result of a germ invasion of which only Hericide can effectively rid the scalp.

Washing only cleans the scalp of dandruff, it doesn't kill the germs. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect."

Newhro's Hericide will do this in every case. It is also a delightful dressing.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Hericide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government Street, Special Agents.

WEST COAST PROTECTION.

HARMONY HALL MISSION.

Farewell Gathering to Be Held Today—Large Attendance Looked For.

Among Sunday School workers in Victoria, the name of W. T. Ash is a familiar one, and all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance and the honor of his friendship will be sorry to know he is leaving the city.

For three years he has been superintendent of Harmony Hall Sunday school, and under his guiding hand it has prospered abundantly and reached a large number of children who are outside other schools. For the past eight years he has been with Challoner & Mitchell, but is now leaving to engage in business for himself in Edmonton.

H. W. Northcott, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is also leaving for a term to perfect himself in this line of work. For two years past he has successfully conducted the young men's class at Harmony Hall, and has won the esteem and affection of all the members.

O. Finch for some time has had charge of a younger class of boys, and has done excellent work; but the time seems to have come for him to leave to fit himself at college for a larger life.

Miss Sherlock has for three years past been the devoted teacher of the first class of girls, but her many duties oblige her to sever her connection with the school.

Sunday being rally day, a farewell gathering at the usual Sunday school hour, 10 o'clock, will be held with their friends who are leaving, and a large attendance of scholars, parents and others is looked for.

Any Christian workers who have time on their hands and an aptitude for this work will be cordially welcome to help fill the places of those who are leaving.

PAUL BEYGRAU.

BUILD THE BRIDGE.

Sir—If one small motor launch, one small tug and a pair of steam tugs, peaking, small steamer like the Princess Victoria require extra special regulations for entering Vancouver harbor, is it not absurd for the people of Western Canada to trust to that port for what we all hope for, viz., a large and increasing Oriental trade? Surely the findings of the court of inquiry point clearly to the necessity for bridging the Seymour Narrows at the earliest date and securing an ocean port as clear as possible from all dangers of navigation.

ARTHUR DAVIES.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

1594—Columbus sailed from Hispaniola for Spain, taking his final leave of America.

1519—Battle of Zehuacingo, between Tlascalan Indians and Spaniards under Cortez.

1666—The great fire of London began.

1789—The department of the treasury created by act of the American congress.

1820—Marat Halsted, American journalist, born.

1831—William P. Frye, U. S. senator from Maine, born.

1863—Kingston, Tenn., captured by General Burnside.

1870—Henriette Crossman, American actress, born.

1871—Eight roads in Northern China; 1,000 Chinese lost.

1898—Whiford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, died.

ARTHUR DAVIES.

MEN'S LIKES ARE ALIKE

THE WATER QUESTION.

Sir—As one who was present at the meeting of the municipal council on Thursday evening, I can fully endorse your criticism. Unless a different spirit prevails, it is hopeless to think that any satisfactory results can be obtained.

The Mayor evidently convinced that the position he takes is the one adopted, said that the ratepayers, to his certain knowledge, supported his view. I venture to suggest that the council ask His Worship with as little delay as possible to prepare a by-law fully setting out his scheme. If the ratepayers approve, the course of the council is clear, but if a majority decide against the scheme, the Mayor should at once resign his office, accepting the decision in the same way that a prime minister would be the result of a vote of want of confidence.

W. W. COLUMBIA.

Bishopsclose, September 1, 1906.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

Sir—As one who was present at the meeting of the municipal council on Thurs-

day evening, I can fully endorse your criticism. Unless a different spirit prevails, it is hopeless to think that any satisfactory results can be obtained.

"Well, we are not so philosophic as our friend in the stocks. He realized at once he was caught, and had to be helped out. I believe if we could only fairly see this, there would be no difficulty about where we should look for another."

I think the company ask a pretty stiff price—and a good buyer might get them to reduce their figure a bit. Mr. Mohun thought we might be paying \$200,000 more than it would cost by going elsewhere (that is, instead of \$500,000, we might get water for \$300,000). Could the company have the \$200,000 between us? I say quite sincerely, although I have written strongly about the advantages of Goldstream, I am impressed that it is the purest and best water—no swamps, no leeches, no noxious seeds; ample in quantity and in pressure, and readily got at.

The situation is perhaps novel, and for the peace of mind of some we must forget that Mr. Lubbe and his company are making a good living out of their foreheads.

The question is not purely a finance question, and there is no known financier on the board of aldermen, and if there were—the remainder of the aldermen would each individually know better than he. Besides the city would not accept with the same alacrity the decision of one member of the board. The Mayor is out of running. I come back to Mr. Ritter. Can we get him to come up? If he would accept it, I should suggest him with an air of friendliness, and if he trouble, I can think of no one better, or so good.

I was pleased to read Mr. Pitts' letter. I differed from him on one point—I want to buy only the waste water at Goldstream. It was only the waste water which we pleaded for in the great—some say, conceded—trial, which cost us so much money. I put it to Mr. Pitts, if he would accept it, I should suggest him with an air of friendliness, and if he trouble, I can think of no one better, or so good.

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CIVIC PLANS FOR VICE-REGAL VISIT

A Meeting of Citizens Called For Wednesday Evening to Arrange Details

A meeting of the citizens of Victoria will be held on Wednesday evening to decide upon some form of programme for the civic reception of Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, who is expected to reach Victoria on the afternoon of Friday, September 14th.

A meeting of the reception committee composed of Mayor Morley, Alds. Yates, Goodayce and Douglas, which was appointed by the city council was held yesterday when a programme was outlined but nothing definite was done, the final arrangements being left to the public meeting on Wednesday evening.

The general outline of the reception was discussed and it was decided to request the citizens and especially the merchants on the business streets to decorate their premises.

It is the intention of the committee to recommend to the council that considerable decorating should be done and it is expected that a good sum will be set aside to cover the necessary expenses. It is also intended to have a torch light procession on the evening of one of the days during which His Excellency will be in the city. An endeavor will be made to have the parliament buildings illuminated and this form of decoration will also be used to good effect on the business streets of the city.

As already been stated, vice-regal party is expected to arrive in the city on the 14th inst., and they will be met by the civic authorities and a procession formed which will head for the parliament buildings, where an address of welcome will be delivered by His Worship Mayor Morley.

In this connection an effort will be made to have the local musical organizations in attendance to assist with several choruses. At the conclusion of this function the party will be driven to government house where they will make their headquarters while in the city.

The party will remain in the city till Monday, September 17th, when they will leave for the North.

During their stay here they will be shown the sights of the city and everything possible will be done to make their visit a pleasant one.

Since the above was in type, information has been received from the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent to the effect that owing to the accident to Earl Grey's eye, His Excellency's western trip has been abandoned.

COAL LANDS SOLD.

Eastern Capitalists Acquire Properties Located in the Kootenays.

The Northwest Coal & Coke company, whose members are nearly all residents of Nelson, will soon be merged in a larger company, and the now historic coal measures near Cowley and on Cat mountain will be worked, says the Nelson Canadian.

The company has been in existence about five years. Many efforts have been made during that time to raise capital for development and operation or to sell the assets. In connection with company trips by E. Ernst and W. E. Ellis.

Another was successful, and it remained for J. L. Stamford, president of the company, to bring it to a satisfactory financial issue.

Mr. Stamford returned from the East Saturday night to attend an extraordinary general meeting called by his instruments for this morning, to consider several agreements negotiated with eastern capitalists whose names are at the present withheld.

The meeting was held in the company's office at 10:30 this morning. There were present J. L. Stamford, in the chair; B. B. Mighorn, R. W. Hannington, F. C. Elliott, Trout Lake; W. W. Beer, J. L. Stocks, C. F. McHardy, R. Weir, D. McArthur, F. Seaman, J. L. Gallagher, L. B. De Veber, and many others.

The agreements were read. In brief, they involved the transfer of all the assets of the Northwest Coal & Coke company for \$10,000 cash and 7½ per cent. of the stock in a new company to be formed. One-fifth of cash and stock goes to J. L. Stamford and associates as consideration for other adjoining coal lands not the property of the company, but included in the transaction.

It was frankly explained by Mr. Stamford that of the cash consideration alone, the whole amount would be required to pay off the debts of the company, whose business has been carried on for a year without revenue or convertible assets.

The new stock which would be received, Mr. Stamford estimated, will amount to 20 or 24 \$1 shares for every \$100 shares now held. He is of the opinion that the new stock will have a substantial and definite value almost immediately, as the new company has plenty of capital, has already spent considerable sums for exploration and, by the agreement, under-

takes to indemnify the present company and complete all payments due or about to become due to the Dominion government on the company's lands.

The agreements were all ratified unanimously.

At the request of R. W. Hannington, acting for W. A. Gallher, solicitor of the new company, Mr. Stamford gave a brief explanation of the former transactions of the company and the circumstances that have produced the present situation.

A meeting of the directors will be held later, at which J. L. Stocks, who holds power of attorney from W. E. Ellis, will be present, and all remaining details will be arranged.

MOUNTED POLICE.

A Gradual Reduction Going on of the Yukon Detachment.

According to advices received from the North eight R. N. W. M. police detachments will be the limit in the Dawson division in the Yukon this winter. Aside from Dawson the outlying posts will be at Grand Forks, Dominion, Granville, Sulphur, Hunker, Selkirk, Fortymile and Stewart.

Men constantly are withdrawing from the force and only seven or eight commissioned officers and about 60 men remain in the Dawson division. Two of the commissioned officers have received notice that they are to be transferred to the Peace River district or elsewhere in the Northwest before the close of navigation. One of these officers, Captain Pennington now stationed at White Horse will arrive here next week en route to Regina. He will leave White Horse for the outside on Monday next.

As a consequence of the reduction of the force, duties of men in the North are being doubled and there is fewer men in the barracks at White Horse and Dawson and less utility service.

AQUATIC CARNIVAL AT THE GORGE

A Fine Event Arranged For Labor Day at the Popular Resort

The attraction for tomorrow in which Victorians have the most interest is the aquatic carnival at the Gorge. The swimming events that were held at the Gorge on Saturday last did much to interest the local citizens in the water events, and with a larger and more varied programme it is expected that there will be a good attendance.

In anticipation of a large crowd and in order that all may have a good view of the various contests it has been decided to hold the carnival below the bridge over the course usually adopted in the Victoria Day celebrations. The programme will be in charge of several members of the J. B. A. A. who have had considerable experience in handling such events and under whose direction the afternoon's sport will be run off with as little delay as possible. Several entries have been received and it is expected that the events will be very evenly contested.

The first event will be called at 2 o'clock and a special car service will be maintained throughout the afternoon and evening.

In the evening the last bioscope show and orchestral concert of the season will be given at the Gorge park. The musical part of the programme contains many choice selections and in addition to the pictures and the music, Capt. Voss will deliver his illustrated lecture on the voyage of the *Tillicum*, as well as explain his patent sea anchor. The following is the complete list of events for the afternoon carnival:

1. Tandem canoe, lady and gentleman, ½ mile, Curtis Point to Gorge.
2. Swimming race for boys under 10, 50 yards.

3. Double dinghy race (16-foot limit), with lady coxswain, ½ mile, Curtis Point to Gorge.
4. Tiltling contest.

5. Swimming race for ladies, 400 yards.

6. Tandem canoe race, ladies, ½ mile, Curtis Point to Gorge.

7. Swimming race for championship of British Columbia, 100 yards dash.

8. Double dinghy race, ladies.

9. Aquatic tug-of-war.

10. Single paddle detention canoe; canoeist to leave canoe at pistol shot, swim by the side, and return to canoe at second pistol shot.

11. Swimming race for girls under 16 years, 50 yards.

12. Canoe hurdle race, three hurdles.

13. Greasy pole contest.

14. Special competition for ladies' best bathing costume, points to be counted for neatness, modesty and practicability.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 30.—Proceedings before the Royal grain commission today established the fact that grain inspection as at present enforced is as nearly perfect as can reasonably be expected for out of eighty complaints, only five were sustained.

THE NEW GRAND.

The programme at the New Grand for the coming week will include the Grand Opera Trio, a high class operatic singing turn; Walter Beemer and his Juggling Girl; Kollins and Clifton, the world's greatest banjoists; Lawrence and Sheridan in black art; Adams and Edwards in an entertaining act introducing comedy, grand opera, wooden shoe dancing and trick bone solos; Fred Eric Roberts in the illustrated song, "We Are Growing Old," New moving pictures entitled, "The Terrible Kids," and Prof. Nagel's orchestra in the overture "Semiramide" by Rossini. The week will open with the usual matinee tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Ambitious Politician—I don't think I'll have a bit of trouble in getting returned again. Look how easily I was elected last year, when the people hardly knew me at all.

Trusty Henchman—But that's the whole trouble. The people—h'm—know you now.

DR. TOLMIE BACK FROM THE INTERIOR

Brings Encouraging Reports of Agriculture at Various Points

Dr. F. S. Tolmie, provincial veterinary surgeon and member of the executive of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, just returned from the interior, brings very encouraging reports of the general condition of things, as the result of an extended trip throughout the province.

"Taking the whole of British Columbia generally," said he to a Colonist man, "there is abundant evidence of a widespread general prosperity, both in agricultural and stockraising directions, and in other businesses on all sides. There is a better feeling in all business lines throughout the province, and people are feeling pretty good about it."

"Things look well for the exhibitions also, both for the local shows and the two big ones on the coast, at New Westminster and Victoria, and a great number of people from the interior will visit the coast for the purpose of attending these exhibitions.

"One point," said Dr. Tolmie, "should certainly be arranged before next year, and that is that the secretaries of the various associations should meet early in the year and arrange dates so as to clash with one another as little as may be. At present there is some room for improvement in this respect, and the result is considerable injury to the interests concerned. By arranging a proper circuit for their fairs, both exhibitors and horsemen would be greatly convenience and much loss of time and money would be avoided by arrangements which would enable them to follow up the shows with greater ease and regularity from point to point. The benefit of such a course must be obvious to all."

"Victoria," concluded Dr. Tolmie, "is the most talked of town in the West. One hears it discussed on the train, in the hotels and public resorts far and wide from Winnipeg westward, and there appears to be but one opinion on the subject, and that an absolutely and universally favorable one."

NO MORE "ALVERSTONING."

Montreal Star Speaks Plainly About Surrendering Rights to Americans.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The Montreal Star has a sensational editorial in connection with the proposed settlement of the points of difference between England and the United States. In this it says:

"The cable report that the British government is contemplating the settlement of all outstanding questions between the British empire and the United States, without regard, if necessary, to Canadian protests, will find no credence in this country. It is impossible to believe that any British ministry would at this time be guilty of so mad a piece of folly. Canada accepted the Alverstone surrender in a spirit which should—if it did not—have commanded the admiration and gratitude of the mother country."

We know our American neighbors here much better than the public men of Britain can possibly know them, and, while we like them very greatly and exchange visits with them very pleasantly, and are delighted to see the entente between them and the empire, we have learned by much varied experience that the best way to secure their confidence and respect is not to let them frightened or fool us into the surrender to them of what is rightfully our own. A repetition of this experience, however, might not be followed by a repetition of Canadian patience.

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St. Aloysius Protectoretate

Boarding School for Boys 3 to 14 Years of Age.

Healthily located 3 miles from Duncan.

Public School Programme of Studies followed.

Gymnasium and spacious grounds.

Board and schooling at most moderate terms.

Music Lessons given extra charge.

Manual training given 1 hour per day.

SISTER SUPERIOR.

Quamchana, B. C.

HOW IT SPREADS

The first package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread, and although this was only two years ago, the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for \$1.00, with absolute guarantee.

It is for sale by druggists, or by The Wilson-Whyte Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

TEHERANS OPPOSE REFORM.

London, Sept. 1.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Teheran asserts that the bulk of the population is offering strong and united resistance to all attempts at reform on the part of the enlightened leaders of the government.

A GREAT STORM APPROACHING.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The United States weather bureau tonight announced that a disturbance of cyclonic proportions is prevailing east of Barbados. The bureau is at present unable to indicate the future course of the storm nor its intensity.

EXTENSIVE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Materializes Its Western Policy.

Spokane, Aug. 31.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from the Bitter Root mountains to the Columbia river have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph river from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell or St. Joe, Idaho; then goes on to Tekoa, Wash.; passes on to Rosalia; goes along the south side

St. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL BURNHAM, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

A high class school for boys between the ages of seven and fourteen, preparing for the Royal Navy and for Clifton, Cheltenham, Rugby and other English public schools.

Burnham is situated on the Bristol Channel. It has a Western aspect, and is bracing and very healthy.

The fees are 75 guineas (\$375) per annum for board and tuition. Special arrangements made for the holiday months, if required.

Canadian References: Proprietors, K. H. BIRD, M. A., Cantab. Leslie Crawford, Esq., Nelson, B. C. E. N. N. SELLMAN, M. A., Oxon.

SCHOOL OF MINING

A College of Applied Science

KINGSTON, ONT.

Affiliated to Queen's University.

For Calendar of the School and further information apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

The following courses are offered:

1. Four Years' Course for Degree of B.Sc.

2. Three Years' Course for Diploma.

a. Mining Engineering.

b. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

c. Mineralogy and Geology.

d. Chemical Engineering.

e. Civil Engineering.

f. Mechanical Engineering.

g. Electrical Engineering.

h. Biology and Public Health.

i. Kindergarten.

j. Kindergarten.

k. Kindergarten.

l. Kindergarten.

m. Kindergarten.

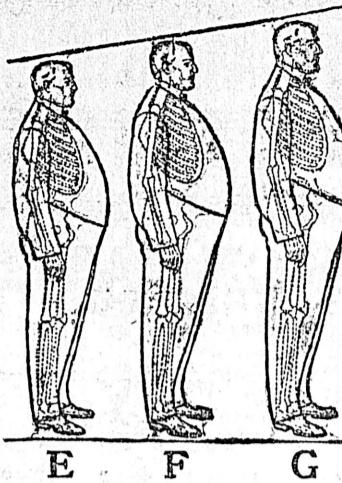
n. Kindergarten.

o. Kindergarten.

p. Kindergarten.

q. Kindergarten.

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TYPES E F G.

Nature, plus habit or mode of living, are the bases of our system of physique types!

The way a man lives, the influence of his associations, etc., are all taken into consideration.

The well fleshed type of physique is usually he whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, or his fleshiness may be the result of a sedentary occupation—or a condition of the blood—a degeneration that produces fat more than ordinarily quickly.

From the construction of the body, because of the rib arrangement, the stomach is not contained by any other than walls of flesh and skin.

As the skin is an elastic covering it becomes stretched, and the abdomen increases in size. Because of this fact, and since the growth of the size of the abdomen is not regular or in proportion to the growth of the other parts of the body, the types E F G are grouped by themselves with the increase or diminishing in size of the different organs in a proportion peculiar to this group.

For stout or thin men we tailor Semi-ready to the fitting stage only.

Each suit is made with outlets—the whole suit basted together simply. Made to fit perfectly and delivered two hours after.

Semi-ready Tailoring

STATUS OF THE WATER QUESTION

Great Civic Theme Will be Discussed Again on Tuesday Evening Next

Labor Day will be observed by the city aldermen and in consequence the regular council meeting will not take place till Tuesday evening. At this meeting it is expected that the water question will again come to the fore.

Since the receipt of the recent reports from Mr. Adams the question has taken on an entirely different aspect from what characterized it when first commenced. In condemning the installation of a 30-inch main to Elk lake as well as the use of wooden mains he caused His Worship to slightly change his tune and he now has submitted several recommendations to the council in some of which he takes issue with Mr. Adams while in another clause he accepts the recommendations made by him (Mr. Adams) and has reduced the

Size of the Proposed Main

from 30 inches to 24 inches and requests permission to have the petition altered in order that these changes may be made.

This document was presented at the Thursday evening meeting of the board and although there was some discussion it was not completed and it will again be taken from the table on Tuesday evening.

The two petitions that were circulated requesting by-laws be submitted are still to be considered and it is expected that there will be a lively debate when they are discussed.

At the Thursday evening meeting of the board it was suggested that the water committee should submit another report embracing the recommendations made by Mr. Adams and the committee but when asked by Ald. Hall if he would accept such a report His Worship replied that he would not and it is very likely that another report will not be presented. In the meantime the board are undecided what they will do. The majority realize that

If the Two By-laws Are Submitted it will result in both being defeated, which will make it impossible for the question to be considered again this season.

It was suggested by a member of the committee that their proposition should be submitted to the ratepayers, and if it was defeated the proposition made by His Worship could be presented, but His Worship could not see his way clear to agree to such an arrangement and in consequence the board is practically at a deadlock, and it is impossible for anything to be done. Some of the aldermen have such great faith in the Highland district supply, or the future purchase of Goldstream, that they are almost ready to submit both by-laws to the people and have them both killed, thus settling the question for this year. In order that an increased supply might be obtained for next year some step must be taken to obtain it from Elk lake and according to Mr. Adams this is only to be done by the installation of

A Pump on the 12-inch Main

The conditions at Elk lake according to the aldermen who were present at the inspection is disgusting and as one of the aldermen put it: "If I did not have to I would not touch a drop of water from Elk lake, but necessity knows no law."

Although His Worship formed one of the party who inspected the lake he says he is well satisfied that the water is good, and takes exception to the statements censuring the officials for neglect.

According to one of the aldermen the lake is very dirty and to decide on it as the future permanent supply of Victoria is absolute foolishness. Although the question will be raised on Tuesday evening it is not very likely that it will be decided as it is quite probable that both Ald. Hall and Ald. Fell will be absent from their places.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Greenwood, Aug. 30.—(Special)—The pioneers of Kettle River and South Okanagan will hold their annual reunion at the Pioneer Hotel, Greenwood, on September 14. This is always an interesting event, and the one fortunate enough to be invited to the dinner knows that a pleasant hour awaits him.

Greenwood has been noted for its well-made and well-kept streets. Lately the plank street crossings have caused the authorities some concern. The freighting of heavy loads of ore

FLANNEL AND OUTING SUITS

Reduced to \$4.95

Straw and Panama Hats

Half Price

Boys' Suits and Knickers at cost

THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

B. Williams & Co.

Sole Agents

68-70 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Stitched into Shape

ALL our coats are stayed and shaped by canvas and haircloth.

The canvas is thoroughly soaked in water and allowed to shrink until it can't shrink any more.

The haircloth is notched so that it will lie flat—the canvas also notched, the two joined together almost have the breast and shoulder shapes without further work on them.

They are taken, however, and pressed by experts with the iron until the shape is thoroughly moulded—then they are so stitched and sewn and stayed that the shape is made permanent—held in place no matter what the wear.

That's the foundation of the shape permanence of a Semi-ready's fronts and shoulders.

Semi-ready Tailoring

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.

She isn't very pretty and
She doesn't talk so very well,
So I can't really understand.

How she could ever be a belle,
She has no money, which I know
Some mercenary men prefer.

He isn't mercenary, so

I wonder what he sees in her.

He's homely, and he's awkward, too;

At any sport an awful mutt,

He's a real dog, these fellows who

Can even make a decent hound?

No business complexion, I hear

No salary is pretty slim,

It certainly seems rather queer,

I wonder what she sees in him.

He sees she's beautiful and wise,

She sees him handsome, brave and

strong.

She's fascinating in his eyes;

She's a real beauty, he does nothing wrong.

Well, if that modest, duded pair

Are quite contented, suppose

It's something that we ought to bear;

But that's the way it always goes.

—Chicago News.

Mr. Billings (the millionaire)—I will

give you my daughter, sir, if you will

promise to maintain her afterwards.

Joseph A. Long—Gracious! You talk as

though you were giving away a free

library—McLayne.

• • • • •

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Canon Beauland will be the preacher both morning and evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning—Voluntary—Allegretto B. Tours

Psalms for 2nd morning Cath. Psalter

To Deum P. F. Pidcock

Benedictus Barnby

Kyrie Mauder

Hymns 4, 202, 309

Voluntary—Elevation Salome

Evening—Voluntary—Simple Aveu Thorne

Processional Hymn 175

Psalm for 2nd evening Cath. Psalter

Te Deum P. F. Pidcock

Nunc Dimittis Mornington

Hymns 203, 23, 223

Vesper Hymn Armitage

Recessional Hymn 4, 47

Voluntary—Postlude Gounod

St. Barnabas.

Cornier Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10:30 a. m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m., children's service at 2:30 p. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free.

The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning—Organ—“How Beautiful are the Feet”

Evening—Handel

Communion Service Smart in Flat

Psalms 321, 322, 320 and 321

Offertory—“Amen” Fitzgibbon

Nunc Dimittis St. John

Organ—“Fugue in C” Ruck

Evening—Organ—“Hear My Prayer” Mendelssohn

Psalm Cath. Psalter

Magnificat Smart

Nunc Dimittis Foster

Vesper—“I Will Lay Me Down in Peace” Blaum

Organ—“Gloria in H. H.” Farmer

St. John.

Rev. Percival Jenks will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

The music follows:

Morning—Organ Smart

Venite Goss

Psalms for the 2nd morning Cath. Psalter

To Deum Woodward

Intermediate Haynes

Hymns 241, 242, and 322

Kyrie Burnett in D

Gloria Tibi Burnett in D

Evening—Organ—“Andante” Smart

Psalms for 2nd evening Cath. Psalter

Magnificat Battissell

Nunc Dimittis Felton

Hymns 620, 264 and 512

Vesper Burnett in F

St. James.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Subjects of sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone: Morning, “The One Body of Christ”; evening, “Ahab—a Character Sketch.”

The music set for the day follows:

Morning—Organ—“Andante” Smart

Venite and Psalms at set Cath. Psalter

To Deum—14 Mercer

Benedictus—13 Mercer

Hymns 17, 397 and 42

Kyrie—5 Mercer

Evening—Organ—“Andantino” F. Leon

Hymns 359, 245, 231 and 306

Church of Our Lord

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Subjects of sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone: Morning, “The One Body of Christ”; evening, “Ahab—a Character Sketch.”

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VANCOUVER SHOWS WHAT SHE CAN DO

In Manufacturers--- Hindoo Invasion---Mrs. Jones Released---Sports

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—The "Made in Vancouver" exhibition held under the auspices of the Hundred Thousand Club today was a great success. In almost every store window in the principal business thoroughfares was shown some specimen of Vancouver manufactures, and large outside exhibits were placed on vacant lots and at street corners. Tonight the city is brilliantly illuminated and the streets are densely thronged with people.

A horde of Hindoos who arrived on the steamer *Tartar* on Friday evening have been the cause of considerable trouble to the civic authorities today. A number of them camped in Stanley Park last night, and, fearing that their camp fires might start a blaze in the bush, the park superintendent invoked the aid of the police and had them driven out. They then made for some shacks on False Creek that had been condemned as unfit for habitation, and piled in there. A local labor contractor is providing tents for them, and says he can place them all in the upper country. The men say they came here independently because they heard Canada was a good country to make money in, and many of their countrymen will follow them.

Mystery still surrounds the identity of the body of the suicide found in Stanley Park. James Rutherford, whose body it was thought to be, has been located in Victoria. He will be over tomorrow and may shed some light on the affair.

Mrs. Esther Jones, notorious in the Jackson poisoning case, and well known in Victoria, was released today from the provincial jail by order of the Ottawa authorities, after serving eight months of her year's term for perjury.

It is thought that ill health may have been the cause of her early release. Her daughter, Mrs. Jackson, was released a few weeks ago and is now living in Vancouver. Mrs. Jones is still being held in custody on a charge of stealing a receipt from Captain Sprague, but will be released if she can get bail.

In the mile swimming race at English Bay today there were ten starters, but only one, Duncan Sinclair, finished. The rest were unable to complete the distance owing to the strong tide.

There was a fair crowd at the Hastings races today. The local horses did well, and the results were disappointing to the bookies.

ELECTONEER WINS FUTURITY.

From a Great Field of Fleet, Aristocratic Thoroughbreds.

New York, Sept. 1.—Down a line of brown earth which had all the softness of velvet beneath the tread of the flying thoroughbreds' hoofs, fifteen of the fleet two-year-olds—the American turf has ever produced raced madly today to a goal three-quarters of a mile away, where lay a purse containing \$40,770.

It was the nineteenth running of the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay, and as a roar from nearly 40,000 throats rent the air, Electoneer, a colt by Vates Quesal, rushed under the wire a winner by three-quarters of a length.

Another champion had been proclaimed, and William Lakeland, a horseman by profession, who trains his breeders himself, and sleeps in the barn when necessary snatched the richest prize of the year from half a score of millionaires who race for the pleasure of the sport.

Back of the winner, and at his quarters was Pope Joan, the fastest filly of the year, and the best of a trio which James R. Keene sent to the post to be placed as favorites by the public at the short price of 8 to 5. Demund the Goldfinch, for which Jauil J. Rainey paid \$45,000 early in the season was third beaten for second honors by the shortest of heads. He had run a most creditable race. Next came Yankee Gun, an added starter; Peter Pan to which the frantic players of the Keene stable had pinned their faith; Yankee Girl, owned by C. R. Ellison; Balots, which had been added by Mr. Keene to take the place of Zambesi which was scratched; Conville, one of the strongly cipped horses in the race; Horace E., the famous western colt bought by Roy Rainey for \$25,000, with the idea of winning the Futurity; Don Enrique, the Belmont representative; Kentucky Beauty, backed down from 20 to 1 to 12 to 1; Old Honesty, the only 100 to 1 shot in the stake; Alluda Oran, played by a few because Miller had the mount, and last of all, Puritan, who opened at 50 to 1 and stayed there.

A TURBULENT SCREAM.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 1.—The Nasas river, between Gomez, Palacio, and Lerdo, Mexico, on the line of the Mexican Central road, has risen 42 feet in the last 24 hours and inhabitants of the towns are fleeing to the hills, fearing that the cities will be swept away.

TWELVE MINERS ENTOMBED.

Mayking, Kentucky, Sept. 1.—A message from Mudlick mines says that twelve miners are entombed in the Mudlick mines. It is believed the men are dead. A large party of rescuers are at work removing the dirt which blocks the passage to the interior of the mine. It will require twenty-four hours to remove the dirt.

INTERESTING MILITIA TEST.

Experiment in Managing Pack Animal Trains for Home Militia.

London, Sept. 1.—An interesting test is being made today to settle the rival merits of the Queensland Australia and western American methods of managing animal pack trains.

The Burrrards then went in and were all out for 30 runs. Some of the Burrrards' best players were away, but all admit that Victoria proved a first class team.

FINE AS SILK.

That is What a Little Girl Says of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I am a little girl eight years of age, do you know much, but one thing I do know, and that is that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is fine as silk for any one with a stomach ache. I had a very severe pain last night, took a dose of it and was relieved at once—Maude Ellen Wood, Clifton, Va. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

LACROSSE MATCHES.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—The results in the lacrosse matches today were:

Toronto vs. Shamrocks—Montreal, Toronto, 6; Shamrocks, 5; Montreal vs. Cornwall, at Cornwall—6 to 6, a draw.

MILITARY RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 1.—The New Jersey team today won the Dryden match in the National military tournament, by good work on the long ranges, at 1,000 yards, its score being 901. The revolver team match was won with ease by Squadron A of New York, by a score of 906. The press match was carried off by Lieut. Smith, of Ohio, who shot 44 out of a possible 50.

STREET CAR COLLISION.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 1.—In a head-on collision on the Fitchburg and Leominster street railway between a heavy construction car loaded with workmen and an open passenger car carrying many pleasure seekers from Whatom park tonight, three persons were seriously injured and more than 30 others were cut, bruised and shaken up.

THE NEW JESUIT GENERAL.

Probabilities Are That Father Freddy Will Succeed Father Martin.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The congregation of the order of the Society of Jesus, met tonight to continue its preliminary work. The situation of the society throughout the world will be fully examined into. Questions of the present condition of Catholicism and how its enemies may best be fought, the necessity of augmenting institutions of learning in America, the devising of means to prevent a conflict between church and state in Spain, the upholding of the papal authority in France, the augmenting of the influence of Catholicism in Great Britain and Germany, the combatting of Irreligion, and the strengthening of missions in the east will be discussed. Great secrecy is maintained as to the probable successor of Father Martin, but it seems as though a majority of the congregation favor the election of Father Freddy.

MINING PROGRESS

IN THE NORTH

W. M. Brewer Returns From a Tour in Interests of the Tyee Smelter

W. M. Brewer of the Tree company returned from the North yesterday. For the last three months Mr. Brewer has been in South Western Alaska and he reports a general revival of activity up there, nothing in the nature of a boom but rather the steady opening up and working of old prospects started since 1897. There is considerable activity in the Portland Canal where the Brown Alaska company have 80 men at work at Maple Bay. A new tramway is being constructed and they expect to be delivering ore very shortly. Flux for treating the iron ore is being obtained from a property they are working for silicous ore on Prince of Wales Island. On this island there is considerable development in progress on the Nassau peninsula on the east side and on Heceta Island on the west and at Mount Andrew, the Britannia company's tramway is nearing completion. On the island and at present some 1,500 men are at work.

On the Prince William Sound, on Lt. Touché island and around Landlock bay development work is rapidly advancing. On Lt. Touché there are six companies and at Landlock bay four, all of whom are busily at work.

In the case of the Prince William Sound properties, the capital invested comes chiefly from Boston, New York and Philadelphia though many local men have considerable investments especially at Valdez Island which is the centre of supply and provisions. In the case of Prince of Wales Island the capital comes from New York, Seattle and Milwaukee. There are many representatives of the Guggenheims all along the Alaskan coast the chief interest lying in the Copper river country and Prince William Sound.

Norman Rant, son of Capt. Rant of Victoria and Mr. Joe Fall are interested in a promising property at Lt. Touché Island called the Blackbird group.

The weather on Prince William Sound has been exceptionally wet; in July we had two brilliantly beautiful days but the remainder were wet except on wet or cloudy. In August the proportion was about even and fresh snow has already fallen on the St. Elias and Fairweather ranges.

A TURBULENT SCREAM.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 1.—The Nasas river, between Gomez, Palacio, and Lerdo, Mexico, on the line of the Mexican Central road, has risen 42 feet in the last 24 hours and inhabitants of the towns are fleeing to the hills, fearing that the cities will be swept away.

AMERICA ALSO PROSPEROUS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—According to the monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of business, August 31st, 1906, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$569,872,303, an increase for the year of \$57,661,936, and an increase for the month of \$8,314,258. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was \$524,439,160, an increase for the year of \$45,652,995, and an increase for the month of \$7,805,761. The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was \$45,613,954, an increase for the year of \$11,973,941, and an increase for the month of \$505,495.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF ANARCHY.

Mayking, Kentucky, Sept. 1.—A message from Mudlick mines says that twelve miners are entombed in the Mudlick mines. It is believed the men are dead. A large party of rescuers are at work removing the dirt which blocks the passage to the interior of the mine. It will require twenty-four hours to remove the dirt.

INTERESTING MILITIA TEST.

Experiment in Managing Pack Animal Trains for Home Militia.

London, Sept. 1.—An interesting test is being made today to settle the rival merits of the Queensland Australia and western American methods of managing animal pack trains.

The officers of the Seminovskiy regiment, whose commander, General Min, was assassinated August 26th, today presented the Czar with the honorary colonel of the regiment with a sword, at the Alexander palace at Peterhof. Emperor Nicholas made a speech in response praising the loyalty of the regiment.

Emperor Nicholas today bestowed presents in recognition of the defence of the Russian interests and care of the sick and wounded in Japan during the war, upon M. Harmand, the French minister at Tokio, Countess Gouvard, his daughter; M. Fossariou, who was then the French consul at Kobe, and Mr. Powers, an American citizen.

I am a little girl eight years of age, do you know much, but one thing I do know, and that is that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is fine as silk for any one with a stomach ache. I had a very severe pain last night, took a dose of it and was relieved at once—Maude Ellen Wood, Clifton, Va. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN CAUGHT IN THE TRAP

Newspaperman Powerfully Seized With the Charms of Victoria

Among the recent visitors are Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Hitchcock, of Springfield, Mass. Before reaching here their knowledge of Victoria, and impressions of the country, were such that they had intended to remain here but one day; but they were both so delighted with the city, and so favorably impressed with the climate, scenery, advantages and importance, that after nearly a week already spent here in the busiest kind of happiness, they can really give no idea as to when they will leave.

Mr. Hitchcock was for many years the "special" Southern correspondent for various Eastern newspapers and magazines but as he himself puts it, "I have been too lazy to do anything but have a good time." and the advantages of the city, and so favorably impressed with the climate, scenery, advantages and importance, that after nearly a week already spent here in the busiest kind of happiness, they can really give no idea as to when they will leave.

Continuing, Mr. Carnegie told a story of a Presbyterian minister who had been bold enough to introduce this hated innovation. He was showing it in triumph to one of his parishioners, and asked her how she liked it.

"It is handsome," said she, sadly, "but I prefer the glass just as God made it!"

VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S HOLIDAY.

Tokio, Sept. 1.—Although the leave of absence granted to Viscount Hayashi, foreign minister and formerly ambassador to Great Britain, is semi-officially declared to be devoid of political significance, there is reason to believe that serious differences have arisen between him and Premier Saigii, and that the Viscount is likely to resign his portfolio.

CLEAR ENOUGH TO HER.

Harper's Weekly.

Andrew Carnegie once delivered a little homily to the pupils of a public school in Washington, wherein he endeavored to demonstrate that the judgment of men is apt to be warped by sentiment and feeling.

"In Scotland," asserted Mr. Carnegie, "the people abominate hymns simply because Episcopalians used them. The Presbyterians sang only the Psalms of David. The Episcopalians used stained glass in their church windows, and for that reason the Scotch looked upon stained glass as something of unholy origin."

Continuing, Mr. Carnegie told a story of a Presbyterian minister who had been bold enough to introduce this hated innovation. He was showing it in triumph to one of his parishioners, and asked her how she liked it.

"It is handsome," said she, sadly, "but I prefer the glass just as God made it!"

SPORTS

YACHTING

First of the Series

The first of the series of races in connection with the Victoria Yacht club was sailed yesterday in a light breeze from the southeast, necessitating the crowding on of all available canvas and making a picture that would delight the hearts of all yachting enthusiasts.

It is very interesting to note that, although this club has been slightly in the background for the past year or so in the matter of racing, the result is quite to the fore, with young yachtsmen coming in triumph to one of his parishioners, and asked her how she liked it.

"It is handsome," said she, sadly, "but I prefer the glass just as God made it!"

During the short talk the representative of the Colonist and with Mr. Hitchcock, sat in the most convincing terms, his delight with the city and its surroundings, its present and future importance, and its wonderful advantages for an enormous future in every line of commercial and agricultural activity; and has promised to write for this paper his ideas and impressions of what this city's future must become before he leaves this part of the country.

For over two years Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have been almost constantly "on the go" with nothing to do but "have a good time," and in that endeavor they have visited almost every section of the South and South-West, including Mexico, in which they travelled over nine thousand miles during the two years they spent in that country.

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HUNTERS

Insure yourselves against accidents before going out, in

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GUNPOWDERS.

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FRESH EGGS

Keep your poultry laying now that eggs are worth 40c. per dozen, by using Sylvester's Excelsior Meal, to be fed warm in morning or evening.

The Poultry Supply House - 87-89 Yates St.

NOTHING BETTER FOR BREAD

CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, September 1-8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.

A vast area of low pressure extends from upper British Columbia and the Yukon eastward through the Northwest provinces; and a high barometric area covers Vancouver Island and the lower Mainland, and the junctions of the Okanagan and Thompson. Rain has fallen at Port Simpson, Barkerville, Battleford and Winnipeg, and thunderstorms occurred at Swift Current and Salt Lake City, where heavy rain also fell.

It has been warmer today in the North Pacific states and also in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	54	71
Vancouver	51	72
New Westminster	52	68
Kamloops	51	80
Barkerville	49	58
Port Simpson	52	69
Atlin	48	59
Dawson, Y. T.	40	68
Calgary, Alta.	46	66
Winnipeg, Man.	54	76
Portland, Ore.	52	72
San Francisco, Cal.	54	64

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)
Sunday—Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly; generally fair, and not much change in temperature. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; generally fair, with stationary or lower temperature.

PERSONAL

Parker Williams is at the Dominion. A. Dunsmore of Banff is at the King Edward.

L. Wolpson of Winnipeg is at the King Edward.

D. W. Higgins of Vancouver is at the Balmoral.

H. J. Wade of Chicago, and A. H. Phillips of Tacoma, are guests of Mr. Davies at the Hotel Davies.

Mr. Sydney Talbot and Mr. Marion Carter are spending a few days in Seattle and Tacoma.

Mrs. Henry Wilcox, Miss Hortense and Miss Gaffney, a party of Seattle tourists, are at the Drilard.

Miss E. Waldron, Mrs. J. Hood and Master H. Hood, of Aberdeen, Scotland, are guests at the Drilard.

Miss Church, M. D., a prominent doctor of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Dominion. Miss Church has traveled very extensively.

Mrs. Warlington of Grank Forks, and Mrs. T. W. Lewis of Bialne, Wash., are at the Hotel Davies.

Miss Eleanor McCandless of Vancouver is visiting Mrs. Gordon Smith of Superior.

Mr. John Braden, Mrs. Braden and Miss Ida Braden, of Gorge road, returned yesterday from a week's visit to the cities of the Sound.

Mr. J. W. Weart and family, accompanied by the Misses Urquhart of Vancouver, are guests at the King Edward. Mr. Weart is a well known Vancouver lawyer. Miss J. McMillan, accompanied by Mrs.

Having trouble with the salt? Gets damp and hardens? Then you are not using WINDSOR TABLE SALT. It never cakes.

Use telephone to Seattle.

The Drilard

N. Mackenzie, A. N. Strong, Regula; Mary H. Ames, Grand Island; Ethel M. Ames, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Grant Tacoma; Ernest Wolfall, Morris, Ill.; M. Haranican and wife, H. R. Upalegraff and wife, M. J. Watson, and wife, Seattle; Miss Alice and Jessie Sanderson, and wife, C. B. Holmes, Crofton; F. Nease and wife, Alice Nease, W. T. Chatler, Seattle; Jas. L. Miller and wife, Miss Milner, Montana; R. A. Chapman, Perth, Scotland; Misses E. Waldron, Mrs. J. Hood, Master H. Hood, Aberdeen; Miss D. Chelyar, London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Fay, Boston; Mrs. McNamee, New York; Miss Emily De Courcy, Philadelphia; J. E. Wallbridge, Dr. Farris, Edinburg; Professor Gisland, Professor Cameron, Miss Carson, Mrs. M. Wyllie, Glasgow; Mrs. W. D. McLean, Ontario; C. W. McCain, Vancouver; Dr. H. S. Shaw, Dr. Chas. Gird, Montreal; James Sawyer, Milwaukee; Dr. Macklinon, Guelph; C. Gordon, Whinipeg; Geo. H. Pattinson, G. N. Patterson, Mindemere; Mrs. H. Massey, Toronto; Mrs. Sheldon Ames, London; E. C. Grundy, Nanaimo; H. O. Soper, Toronto; Mrs. Henry Wilcox, Miss Hortense Wilcox, Miss Gaffney, Seattle; Mrs. James Ward, T. Burnsides, Vancouver.

The King Edward

Mrs. E. M. Rhodes, F. P. Kendall, Dentist; D. W. Tracy, Ladysmith; A. Dunsmore, Banff; K. Whiting, Seattle; W. Henck, Daenport; J. E. Barclay, J. Hamilton, Newcastle; J. P. Terry and wife, Deatur, Ind.; Mrs. J. W. Weart and two daughters, Miss Urquhart, Miss F. Urquhart, Vancouver; Mr. Green and wife,

Naanich Crop Prospects.—Mr. James Matthews, of South Naanich was in town yesterday. He reports very favorably upon the harvest and crop prospects in that district. Whilst some of the root crops in adjacent districts have suffered severely from the drought, those growing in the sandy and yellow loam of the valley give promise of very satisfactory results and the potato crop is

Use telephone to Vancouver.

St. John, N. B.; A. D. McIntyre, Resther, Sask.; Mrs. A. C. Schaefer and son, Vancouver; L. Wolfson, Whinipeg; W. Ball and wife, Miss J. Hayes, Mrs. B. Allan and wife, Geo. Murray, S. A. Morsey, Vancouver.

The Balmoral

Mrs. A. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Butler, Seattle; Miss E. Scarlet, Miss G. Brethour, Edgar Brethour, D. W. Higgins, E. Williams, Miss Blanche Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, Geo. W. Melville, Miss Marsden, Mrs. F. T. Winlow, Vancouver; Mrs. A. Routhwaite, Whinipeg.

Hotel Victoria

H. A. Johnston, E. W. Harbaugh, Homer Bean, Mrs. Puren, Mrs. Crum, Seattle; Stanley Eastman, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Deans, Seattle; Mrs. F. Cobb, er, Mrs. F. Cobb, Mrs. Senier, Mrs. M. A. der, Sentier, J. A. Ferguson, Vancouver; A. Williams, Tacoma; J. E. Auld, Nanaimo; Miss J. McMillan, Mrs. J. Bryden, Miss A. Bryden, Ladysmith.

The Dominion

Mrs. E. D. Jones and sons, Seattle; H. L. Strobin, Juvenile Bostonians, Miss Allie B. Scudder, Miss Basile, Scudder, North Yakima; Miss Wood, Miss Hilda R. Wood, Seattle; Oscar Tessier, Harry Hehn, Edmonton; J. D. Hicks and wife, Seattle; J. N. Sanders and family, Helena, Mont.; Thomas Powers, Seattle; Miss Church, M. D., Glasgow, Scotland; Mrs. Bagley and child, Mrs. Bagley, Vancouver; H. W. Perry and wife, Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. Hopkins, Bellingham, Reg. P. Reeve, Miss Ruth Butterfield, Seattle; Miss Mabel Rohenkohl, Kansas City; Miss Kate Butterfield, Kansas City; Geo. Walker, Seattle; W. E. Benham, New York; Sigma Ulven, P. M. Clellan, Seattle; J. A. Jackson and wife, Vigerville; F. S. Walker and wife, Vancouver; D. S. MacKenzie and wife, A. B. MacKenzie, Edmonton; Miss J. W. Currie, Edmonton; A. M. McCarter and wife, Mrs. J. A. Dickey, A. S. Fox and wife, Mrs. H. B. Deal, Vancouver; Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Toronto; Mrs. D. May, Calgary; A. E. Grubb, Miss Grubb, H. P. Leek and wife, N. C. Hall, Vancouver; Miss Marion Mackay, Rosedale; G. Bolton, J. N. Harris, Vancouver; W. S. Sloan, W. L. Murdoch, Mrs. Robert M. Murgatroyd, W. B. H. Tonks, John Ross, Miss M. Ross, D. McLeod and wife, Vancouver; Geo. L. Flottine, Napa, Cal.; Dr. G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Yukon; G. A. Madore, Seattle; W. Furnival, Vancouver; J. Kaufman and wife, Berlin, Ont.; F. A. Stewart, Sam Smith, J. S. Pearce and family; J. R. McDonald, James Ferguson, J. Banbury, Vancouver; H. J. Parker, Port William; E. Nimmo, A. Nimo, Ladysmith; Parker Williams, South Oyster.

The Queens

Mrs. M. Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Nanaimo; A. Anderson, Vancouver; Mrs. J. Starn and Mr. Starn, Vancouver; F. Armstrong, Ladysmith; W. Hoy and wife, Seattle; Mrs. Bace, H. G. Luke and wife, Butte; E. Burnett and wife, R. C. Pitkey, Vancouver; E. Smart, Brooklyn, Ont.; B. Derbyshire, Odessa, Ont.; J. Linn, Odessa, Ont.; B. H. Crawford, Kelowna; Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Gallano; J. Millar, Cobble Hill; E. Spence, Sparrow, Bellngham; A. Haggerly, Vancouver; J. Miller, T. Nixon, Seville; L. Chawn, Vancouver; H. Smith, W. Waters, Sooke.

The Queens

Thousands of farmers in Canada; large numbers of railway men, sailors and stevedores are kept busy handling the golden grain which the 6,000 employees in the Reading factories manufacture into the biscuits of

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Will have out today a fresh lot of choic

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SMOKED HALIBUT

This fish is exceedingly fine for the breakfast table.

We have also an assortment of Fresh Fish constantly arriving.

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Local News

No Paper Tuesday.—Tomorrow being Labor Day and a statutory holiday there will be no issue of the Colonist on Tuesday. There will, however, be an issue of the paper tomorrow morning.

Low Excursion Rates to all

Eastern Points via Northern

Pacific. Tickets on sale Sept.

8th and 10th. Final return

limit Nov. 15th.

Saanich Crop Prospects.—Mr. James Matthews, of South Saanich was in town yesterday. He reports very favorably upon the harvest and crop prospects in that district. Whilst some of the root crops in adjacent districts have suffered severely from the drought, those growing in the sandy and yellow loam of the valley give promise of very satisfactory results and the potato crop is

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

SPORTSMEN

FILL YOUR
FLASKS
WITH

KILMARNOCK

SCOTCH

"Johnnie Walker"

WHISKY

THE PUREST
AND THE BEST
MATURED OF
ALL WHISKIES

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all that could be desired. The hay crop was excellent but the grain yield has been rather disappointing, a result due to lack of moisture in the spring.

Mr. Matthews has been experimenting with corn and has just begun delivering several loads in town. Some heads which he exhibited to the Colonist man were really superb and as full and heavy as though they had thriven in some subtropical clime. Altogether though, labor has been difficult to procure and late frost and wind and early head somewhat interfered with the fullness of crops in both field and orchard, the season will prove to farmers generally a fair from unsatisfactory one.

Judges Edward Whitson and W. W. Morrow handed down a decision yesterday in the United States Circuit court denying George D. Collins' petition for a writ of habeas corpus, deciding that the superior court, having made an order to release him on bail, had the right to rescind the order, says the San Francisco Chronicle of Wednesday. Collins asked permission to appeal to the United States supreme court from the Circuit court decision and his plea was granted. This will make two appeals of Collins to the supreme court, being already before that court on his perjury conviction, being appealed on behalf of the defense.

For some reason, known only to himself, Collins was pleased with the circuit court decision. In addition to appealing from that decision to the supreme court, he will also petition the United States circuit court of appeals for a writ of habeas corpus. If it is denied he will ask the United States supreme court for a writ of habeas

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of The Drawing Room

ARADALE, the home of Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, was the scene of a pretty function Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. Fleet, their daughter, entertained in honor of their son and his wife Major and Mrs. R. Macdonald who leave next week for China. The lawns at "Armadale," which command such a beautiful sea view were on Wednesday very brilliant. The tables scattered about, at which delicious refreshments were served, were beautiful with cut flowers, sweet peas, pink geraniums and clematis held in silver bowls, being sweetly effective. The many handsome gowns of the ladies also lent a picturesqueness to the scene. Mrs. Fleet was very handsome in a sky blue chiffon over taffeta, with pretty hat of the same shade; Mrs. Macdonald looked striking in a rich black satin gown with trimmings of real lace; Mrs. (Major) Macdonald wore a chic black costume with pink brocade trimming and pink roses. She wore a white lace hat with black plumes; Miss Macdonald looked well in a pretty cream lace with hat of the same hue; Mrs. (Governor) Dunsmuir wore an elaborate gown of gray chiffon over pink taffeta with pretty gray hat; Mrs. Bromley was gowned in a sweet all-over lace dress; Mrs. Audain looked well in a pink and white painted chiffon; Miss Dunsmuir wore a sweet gown of cerise and white; Mrs. Croft looked elegant in a beautiful mauve dress with hat to match; Mrs. Chaplin looked handsome in pale blue; Mrs. Perrin wore a very becoming gown of cream lace, and Mrs. Pearce looked handsome in an elegant black lace gown; Miss Drake wore a pretty white silk volle, and Mrs. Carruthers a handsome white silk dress; Mrs. (Col.) Hanbury Williams wore a sweet cream lace creation. Some of the guests were as follows: Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Misses Marlon and Elinor Dunsmuir, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Captain and Mrs. Audain, Mrs. Brownley, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Miss Violet Pooley, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Powell, Miss Cuppage, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Canon and Mrs. Beanlands, Mrs. John Irving, Miss Irving, Mrs. Pearce, Bishop Cridge, Mr. and Mrs. Laundy, Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, Mrs. Clapham, Miss Clapham, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, the Misses Gately, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Foster, Com, and Mrs. Doubtful, Mrs. Bridgeman, Miss Drake, Lady Crease, the Misses Crease, Mrs. Arthur Crease, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mrs. Coulthart, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Mr. Lowenberg, Major Hibben, Mr. Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Miss Dupont, Miss Amy Dupont, Miss Clara Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell McCallum, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Beaven, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. Phillips Johnstone, Mrs. Maletta Richardson, Miss Maletta Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Lottus Richardson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Juist, Miss Juist, Mrs. Tuzo, Miss Tuzo, Mr. Tuzo, and Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Newton, Miss Walker, Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Burns, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pemberton, Miss Oly, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Miss Huges, Mrs. and Miss McKay, Mrs. MacNaughton Jones, Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Mrs. Gaudin, Miss Gaudin Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. McCallum, Captain and Mrs. Chaplin, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Hinchcliff, and some others.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevenson of Lytton, who have many friends in Victoria, are at present here. They are making their headquarters at the Balmoral, but take occasion to visit their many friends. Mrs. Stevenson is an aunt of Mrs. R. B. McMeekin.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipley, with their children and some friends, making in all a party of six, are here enjoying a de-

The theatrical season will begin on Wednesday night, when William Collier and his company, passengers from Australia by the steamer *Miowera*, last Thursday, will present Thomas' "On the Quiet." The company has been playing in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, and met with a good reception, the plays produced being Davis' "The Dictator" and "On the Quiet." The company experienced the earthquake disaster at San Francisco and lost clothing, scenery and effects, leaving for Australia immediately afterward.

The ranks of the stage favorites are being increased by a number of Victorians. The Misses Pendar have won success in "Veronica," in England, Miss Ethel Green, who joined the "Chinese Honeymoon" after the company played in Victoria, is winning applause in "Happyland," Miss May Tully, who went to New York soon after graduating from the High School, is appearing in a vaudeville sketch with Mr. Hawtry. Mr. Ernest Wolff, with Mrs. Lang, both former Victorians, have a juvenile opera company booked to appear shortly at the Victoria theatre, on the road. Miss Spray is singing in the chorus of an opera company, Mr. James Pilling is singing various roles in eastern musical shows, Mr. J. M. Flinn is leading the Royal Canadian band, which is winning success at Omaha this season, and there are others.

Director Heinrich Conried of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is doing some great hustling in Europe this summer. The heir director is usually a pretty busy man when he comes to New York, but owing to the San Francisco catastrophe, the work before him this trip is so enormous that his former business visits were mere holidays in comparison. For to replace the scenery and properties of twenty-one operas and the 1,024 trunks of theatrical costumes swept away by the great

fire on the Pacific Coast in April last is no easy task. Conried has thrown himself into his task with the utmost speed and vigor. Before he had been a day in Vienna scene artists and costumers had begun their work. They saw before them orders aggregating nearly a million kronen, or \$200,000, and they prepared to hustle accordingly. By far the greater part of this sum will be expended on dresses which are being made at a costume atelier in Vienna.

Clyde Fitch has announced that a new comedy, called "The Truth," and a dramatization of the "House of Mirth," in which he has collaborated with the authoress, Miss Edith Wharton, will be the most important theatrical offerings next season. "Mr. Frohman seemed well pleased with my play for Mrs. Bloodgood, 'The Truth,'" said Mr. Fitch, "and with regard to my dramatization of 'The House of Mirth,' I would only like to say that whatever else it is or is not it will be a faithful copy of the novel without any interpolations and hardly an inch of dramatic license. For this reason, at all events, it ought to prove a novelty, for you know as well as I do how far the average dramatization manages to stray from the novel it was inspired by. London has two big successes in 'Raffles' and 'His House in Order!'"

A remarkable feature of the forthcoming season is the great number of Ibsen plays announced. Arnold Daly promises "Peer Gynt." Grace George has undertaken the most difficult of all his social dramas, "The Lady From the Sea," played with feeling and intelligence a few months ago at the Irving Place Theatre by Miss Marie Reisenhofer. White Lorimer will stage "The Wilk Duck." It is to be hoped that he has prayerfully chosen a suitable cast. Wilton Lackaye will give "The Pillars of Society." Ibsen's caustic exposure of social narrowness, hypocrisy and cant. Nancy O'Neill will present her repertoire of these same plays, and Mary

lightful outing. They are from Philadelphia and are guests at the Dallas hotel.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Dora Scowcroft second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scowcroft, of Discovery street, and Mr. Thomas Davidson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davidson, of Pender Island, short mention of which was made in Tuesday's Colonist, was concluded by the large assembly who witnessed it in the First Congregational church on Monday evening, to be an extremely pretty one. The pastor of the church, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, officiated. The bride's sisters, headed by Miss E. M. Smart of Colwood, had previously decorated the sacred edifice with smilax, Jasamine and sweet peas in a sweetly artistic fashion, and Mr. G. Jennings Burnett rendered the bridal marches from Lohengrin and Mendelssohn and other selections in his usual competent manner. The bride was given away by her father and attended by her sisters, Miss Scowcroft, Miss Nellie Scowcroft and Miss Davidson, sister of the groom. Her gown, which was presented her by her aunt, Mrs. Fred Holland, was most becoming and handsome. It was of cream crepe de chene made in shirred effect over taffeta with bertha of costly silk lace. She wore the conventional veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of tube roses, bride roses and smilax. Miss Scowcroft, the maid of honor, wore a pretty dress of cream English taffeta with hat of cream chiffon and pink roses, and carried a bouquet of carnations, roses and ferns. The bridesmaids each wore pretty frocks of pale blue mull, with blue chiffon picture hats and they too carried bouquets of roses, carnations and ferns. Mr. Andrew Davidson, brother of the groom, acted the part of groomsman, while Mr. Fred Patton and Mr. Tom Mason were ushers. A reception, at which a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present to offer congratulations, was held immediately after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. The drawing room here was exquisitely decorated with streamers of white, with tiny bells of the same hue, the back drawing in red streamers back grounded by greenery and the supper room in green and white. The bride's going away costume was of blue ladies' cloth with cream facings and cream passementerie. Her hat was of cream felt with trimmings of ribbon and chiffon of the same shade. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson embarked the same evening by the R. P. Rithet for Pender Island, where their honeymoon will be spent cruising about amongst the islands in Mr. Davidson's launch. It is their intention to reside in Victoria upon their return, as Mr. Davidson has already purchased a cottage on Ellice street. The presents, which were exceptionally handsome as well as useful, are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davidson, son, step-son; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pettewell, brass mounted iron bedstead and ottoman mattress; Mr. Andrew Davidson, Jr., cheque; Miss Isa Davidson, upholstered drawing-room chair; Miss May Davidson, drawing-room table; Mr. Wm. Scowcroft, parlor organ; Mrs. Scowcroft, household linen and hand-made rug and quilt; Miss Nellie and Little Scowcroft, oak hall stand; Miss Bernice Scowcroft, mission table and cushion; Miss Winnie Scowcroft, jardiniere and bureaux scarfs; Wilson Brothers, cheque; employees of Wilson Brothers, silver coffee and tea service; pastor offivers and teachers of First Congregational Sunday school, sterling silver carved fruit dish suitably inscribed; from pastor and deacons on behalf of the church, a fine family Bible, given by them to the first bride married in the church; Mr. Okell, ebony clock; Mrs. Okell, bedsprad and towels; Messrs. George, Willie and Stanley Okell, ivory carving set; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell, silver teaspoons; Mrs. Crompton, sewing machine, sofa cushions, silver forks and ornamental teapot; Mr. Ernest Crompton, glass table set; Mr. Frank Crompton, cake dish and celery glasses; Mrs. Joshua Holland and sons, pair of blisque ornaments; Mrs. Mintow, marble

clock; Mrs. Fred J. Holland, wedding gown; Mrs. Fred J. Holland, crystal vase; Mr. E. Jones and Miss Jones, cut glass fruit bowl; Miss Sally Jones, silver sugar tongs and spoon; Mrs. Jones, hand-made dolls; Mrs. G. B. Clark, drawn work tea cloth; Mrs. Atkinson, City of Mexico Brazilian point centre piece; Miss Belle Roberts, point lace tea cosy; Mrs. Blackeridge, damask tablecloth and napkins; Mrs. (Captain) Smith, table linen; Mrs. McCurdy, table linen; Miss Pearl and Master Blackeridge, pillow shams and bureau scarf; Mrs. S. McNeil, set of pitchers and salad bowl; Mrs. George Clinton, Cumberland, gold brooch set in pearls; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brodgett, Decorah, Iowa, silver souvenir spoon; Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Brookner, silver and glass marmalade dish; Mr. William Smith, Astoria, silver pie fork; Mr. and Mrs. Gowen, silver and gold sugar sifter; Mrs. Mark Hewitt, silver and parcel-gilt salad bowl with folk and spoon; Miss Dorothy and Master Clarence Harris, card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sylvester, pair of bisque candalabrum; Mr. and Mrs. Astle, framed picture; Mr. and Mrs. Grimmer, pearl handled butter knife; Mr. F. W. and A. J. Patton, silver card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hedges, silver coffee spoons; Mr. H. W. Northcott, silver teaspoons; Mr. Marlow Carter, satsuma cups and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Colwood, silver and crystal fruit dish; Miss Smart, Colwood, silver frame; Mr. Leslie Wilby, cut glass vase; Mr. Lidyard, pair qualent vases; Mrs. William Nichol, Japanese cup and saucer; Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, berry set; Miss Phoebe Spragg, tea plates; Mr. S. 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Review of Season's Sporting Events

CRICKET

A Novel Match

Arrangements are being completed for a cricket match to be played at the Hospital grounds on Saturday, September 15, between a team chosen from the local club and a team of ladies. The arrangements will provide for an equal number of players on each side, but in order that the ladies may be given an even chance, they will be allowed the use of ordinary bats, while the gentlemen players will have to content themselves with ordinary broomsticks as bats.

This form of match is often played in the Old Country in winding up the season, and the members of the local club expect that it will be an interesting as well as amusing game.

With this game it is expected that the local club will wind up the season. The season that is now drawing to a close has, from the club's standpoint, been a very successful one, although not as many games as usual have been played. In past years many close and interesting games have been played against teams from the navy and garrison, but owing to their withdrawal from this station the local club have found themselves without sufficient teams to compete against. In spite of this the season has been a very notable one, and cricket has been brought before the public on a much greater scale than has ever before been attempted in this city. The tournament which was brought to a close a week ago has done much for the interest of cricket in this city, and those on whom the arrangements of the tournament fell are deserving of a great deal of credit from all lovers of cricket. In the Pacific Northwest. Such a tournament has only once before been attempted on this Coast, this being under the direction of the officers in charge of the Portland exposition, and even with a large number of officers and sufficient financial backing this tournament did not compare with that given by the Victoria club.

The arrangements for the tournament showed the work of master hands, and the result was that everything went off without the least sign of a hitch. To Mr. Barnacle, secretary of the local club, who had a great deal to do with the arrangements, the thanks of all cricket lovers in this city are due, as the greater part of the necessary arrangements were carried out through his efforts.

The victory of the local club on this occasion showed only too plainly that they are well entitled to hold the championship of the Pacific Northwest, and an extra effort will be made to bring back the championship next year when the tournament takes place in Seattle. It is true that several faces will very likely be missing, but from the showing that has been made by some of the younger players, they will be well able to give a good account of themselves and prove an honor to the Victoria Cricket Club.

The present attitude in the States towards American Rugby is taken as a good outlook for both Association and English Rugby, and if active steps were taken it is safe to say that both games would be firmly fixed as the winter sport of not only the American colleges, but all the athletic clubs in the country. The local club has done much in the past to encourage Association football in Seattle and have made some trips to that city to compete against the home team, and judging from the present harmonious standing of the two teams the happy relations will not be broken. On the whole, it is likely that the game will be further installed into sympathy of the sporting public of Victoria.

Season will not be present to contest with the local team for the honors, that there will still be some very good matches.

Many attractions are expected in the various leagues, and it is very probable that the Victoria District league will almost cease to exist. In past seasons it has been customary for the teams in and around Victoria to compete in the District league and immediately this was finished a start would be made in the Vancouver Island league, the same teams again meeting in this league as met in the minor league. It has been felt that the meeting of the various teams in the first round would do away with the necessity of agonal meeting. If this arrangement is carried out it will mean that the public will be treated to several additional games with outside teams. The competition in the District league will very likely be for young players who have not yet reached the age when they can successfully compete with their older and more experienced players. This, however, will largely depend on the result of the meeting of the Victoria District league, which will be held in the near future. It is expected that the Victoria United team will again be in the field to uphold the honor of the city in the various leagues and at present it appears as if the team will not be materially altered from what it was last season. The majority of the players are still in town, and have consented to make one more attempt to bring back the championship before retiring from the game they love so well.

Besides those who were with the team last season, it is estimated that there are several late arrivals in the city who are desirous of trying their luck with the locals, as well as several of the younger players who have reached the stage when they should make their debut in senior company. It is expected that with the recent additions that it will be possible to improve the team in certain spots and make it fit to compete against any team in this vicinity. Besides the games in the Vancouver Island and British Columbia leagues, it is understood that an effort will be made for games to be played with the teams on the other side of the line to determine the championship of the Pacific Northwest. During last season a large number of teams were in existence in Seattle, Tacoma and other nearby towns, and it is thought likely that if games could be arranged with these teams that it would result in great benefit to the game of football in B. C. and Washington.

For several years it was a regular fixture for Seattle and Victoria to meet on New Year's Day, and it has been suggested that two games should be played, one on Christmas and the other on New Year's Day. This arrangement could be very easily arranged and some good games would be witnessed.

The present attitude in the States towards American Rugby is taken as a good outlook for both Association and English Rugby, and if active steps were taken it is safe to say that both games would be firmly fixed as the winter sport of not only the American colleges, but all the athletic clubs in the country. The local club has done much in the past to encourage Association football in Seattle and have made some trips to that city to compete against the home team, and judging from the present harmonious standing of the two teams the happy relations will not be broken. On the whole, it is likely that the game will be further installed into sympathy of the sporting public of Victoria.

THE OAR.

World's Champion.

The single scull race between George Towns and Jas. Stanbury for the sculling championship of the world, was won by the former after a struggle that will rank as one of the most remarkable that has ever been witnessed in Australia. In referring to the race the Sydney Herald says:

"It is well known that Hugh Cobbett broke the club record for batting when he scored 152 in the match last Saturday; and the average that he has maintained throughout the season reflects great praise on the batting ability of that player. Against outside teams in which he participated in nearly every event he has a batting average of 71.5 for every innings. This is indeed a record that any player may well feel proud of."

In bowling the palm is carried off by J. W. D. York, who by bowling 197 overs has an average of 5.7 runs for every wicket. Bowling throughout the season and keeping his opponents from scoring so far as to keep them from making an average more than five runs for a wicket is indeed a great feat.

Following close on York in bowling is Baker, the club's "Pro" who has kept his average to 5.6. H. A. Goward follows next with 7.1. In referring to the bowling of Baker too much cannot be said of his work in the interest of the club. Since he has been engaged with the club he has done much towards bringing it to that state of perfection that it has now reached. The recent games in the tournament has shown that he is a capable person to have in charge of the grounds and the advice that he can give a young player is well worth taking notice of. With the close of the season Mr. Baker's time will expire, and it is understood that he intends to leave the city. The local members would do well to take this in mind and endeavor to secure a position for their coach, realizing that it might not be possible to secure such a find when required at the opening of next season. The following tables will show the batting average and bowling analysis of the players who have played in the majority of the games against the visiting teams.

Batting Average.

Individuals	Runs	Wks.	O's	Mls.	Ave.
H. R. N. Cobbett	501	7	71.5		
A. S. R. Martin	107	3	35.6		
L. S. V. Yorke	267	9	29.6		
J. R. Barnacle	138	6	23.0		
J. W. D. York	195	10	19.5		
L. O. Garnett	84	6	11.0		
J. A. Goward	39	4	11.5		
T. B. Tyr	47	6	7.8		
F. W. Ashby	21	4	5.2		
P. R. Robbins	6	3	3.0		
J. Cole	5	3	1.6		
L. B. Trimble	2	3	1.5		

Bowling Analysis.

Individuals	Runs	Wks.	O's	Mls.	Ave.
J. W. D. York	397.1	62	69.4	29	5.6
H. A. Goward	12	20	16.2	3	7.1
H. R. N. Cobbett	21	23	99.3	27	9.1
J. R. Barnacle	30	3	13.0	6	10.0
L. S. V. Yorke	71	7	23.0	3	10.1
L. R. Robbins	25	2	10.0	1	12.5

FOOTBALL.

Outlook for Coming Season.

The outlook for a promising season in Association football is very good and it is expected that although the Gar-

people, and "cock-a-doodle-doo" was heard from their whistles on all sides. It looked as if the man who had brought us back the title was once more beaten, but it was a race for all men knew.

At Cabarita Towns was closing up,

and the most experienced of rowers on the steamer feared that a foul might be appealed for, as Stanbury had crossed to Town's proper water, under the rules which governed the race. Cabarita was reached by Stanbury, now very hard pressed, in 14 mins., 10 secs., and Towns was clearly the better man on the course.

It was a very open question as to who would win, as the ex-champion of the moment was coming fast.

Gladesville was 2½ miles on the way, and as Stanbury passed the wharf he was fairly done. His time was 15 mins., 20 secs., and Towns had reduced his lead to length. Towns, as game a man as ever sat in a boat, came with a well-timed spurt, and in a few strokes raced up to the leader.

It was a fearful struggle, and to the astonishment of all, or nearly all, Towns went up very fast on Stanbury.

It was a brilliant effort of Towns, and the result was that Stanbury, who had been rowing rather short, was quite unable to respond to the pace made by Towns.

In a few strokes the race was settled, but it had been a bitter struggle for the two and a half miles.

Stanbury faltered, and was beaten, he almost ceased rowing, and was badly distressed. Towns went along in great style, and at One Man Wharf was leading by 25 secs., his time being 17 mins., 25 secs. The leader held on at a remarkable pace, and passed the winning post in 19 mins., 53 secs., as taken by the official timekeeper, Mr. H. Kerr. Stanbury followed 59 secs. later, and appeared quite done up. The time given is a record for the course in championship races. The betting at the start was 6 to 4 on Stanbury, and of all, Towns went up very fast on Stanbury.

It was a brilliant effort of Towns, and the result was that Stanbury, who had been rowing rather short, was quite unable to respond to the pace made by Towns.

It was a very open question as to who would win, as the ex-champion of the moment was coming fast.

Gladesville was 2½ miles on the way, and as Stanbury passed the wharf he was fairly done. His time was 15 mins., 20 secs., and Towns had reduced his lead to length. Towns, as game a man as ever sat in a boat, came with a well-timed spurt, and in a few strokes raced up to the leader.

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Published by
The Colonist
by special
arrangement

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

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The Century
Company
By Bertha Runkle

(Continued From Last Sunday.)

NO T you, Etienne. You were hurt yesterday; you have not closed your eyes for twenty-four hours. I don't want a dead son. I blame you not for the failure; not another man of us would have come so near success."

"Dolt! I should have known he could not deal honestly," M. Etienne cried. "I should have known he would trick me. But I did not think to doubt the crest. I should have opened it there in the inn, but it was Lemaitre's sealed packet. However, Peyrot sat down to my dinner: I can be back before he has finished his three kinds of wine."

"Stop, Etienne," Monsieur commanded. "I forbid you. You are gray with fatigue. Vigo shall go."

M. Etienne turned on hi min flery protest; then the blaze in his eyes flickered out, and he made obedient salute.

"So be it. Let him go. I am no use; I bungle everything I touch. But he may accomplish something."

He flung himself down on the bench in the corner, burying his face in his hands, wearily, chagrined, disheartened. A statue-maker might have copied him for a figure of Defeat.

"Go find Vigo," Monsieur bade me, "and then get to bed."

I obeyed both orders with all alacrity.

I too smarted, but mine was the private disappointment, not the general's who had planned the campaign. The credit of the rescue was none of mine; no more was the blame of failure. I need not rack myself with questioning: Had I in this or that done differently, should I not have triumphed? I had done only what I was told. Yet I was part of the expedition; I could not but share the grief. If I did not wet my pillow with my tears, it was because I could not keep awake long enough. Whatever my sorrows, speedily they slipped from me.

I roused with a start from deep, dreamless sleep, and then wondered whether, after all, I had waked. Here, to be sure, was Marcel's bed, on which I had lain down; there was the high gable-window, through which the westering sun now poured. There was the wardrobe open, with Marcel's Sunday suit hanging on the peg; here were the two stools, the little image of the Virgin on the wall. But here was also something else, so out of place in the chamber of a page that I pinched myself to make sure it was real. At my elbow on the pallet lay a box of some fine gorenge wood, 2 beautifully grained by God and polished by grateful man. It was about as large as my lord's despatch-box, bound at the edges with shining brass and having long brass hinges wrought in a design of leaves and flowers. Beside the box were set three shallow trays, lined with blue velvet, and filled full of goldsmith's work—glittering chains, linked or twisted, bracelets in the form of yellow snakes with green eyes, buckles with ivory teeth, glove-clasps thick with pearls, ear-rings and finger-rings with precious stones.

I stared dizzied from the display to him who stood as showman. This was a handsome lad, seemingly no older than I, though taller, with a shock of black hair, rough and curly, and dark, smooth face, very boyish and pleasant. He was dressed well, in bourgeois fashion; yet there was about him and his apparel something, I could not tell what, unfamiliar, different from us others.

He, meeting my eye, smiled in the friendliest way, like a child, and said, in Italian:

"Good day to you, my little gentleman."

I had still the uncertain feeling that I must be in a dream, for why should an Italian jeweler be displaying his treasures to me, a penniless page? But the dream was amusing; I was in no haste to wake.

I knew my Italian well enough, for Monsieur's confessor, the Father Francesco, who had followed him into exile, was Florentine; and as he always spoke his own tongue to Monsieur, and I was always at the duke's heels, I picked up a deal of it. After Monsieur's going, the father, already a victim, poor man, to the falling sickness of which he died, stayed behind with us, and I found a pricking pleasure in talking with him in the speech he loved of Monsieur's Roman journey, of his exploits in the war of the Three Henrys. Therefore the words came easily to my lips to answer this lad from over the Alps:

"I give you good day, friend."

He looked somewhat surprised and more than pleased, breaking at once into voluble speech:

"The best of greetings to you, young sir. Now, what can I sell you this fine day? I have not been half a week in this big city of yours, yet already I have but one boxful of trinkets left. They are noble, open-handed customers, these gallants of Paris. I have not to show them my wares twice, I can tell you. They know what key will unlock their fair mistress' hearts. And now what can I sell you, my little gentleman, to buy your sweetheart's kisses?"

"Nay, I have no sweetheart," I said, "and if I had, she would not wear these gauds."

"She would if she could get them, then," he retorted. "Now, let me give you a bit of advice, my friend, for I see you are but young; buy this gold chain of mine, or this ring with this little dove on it—see, how cunningly wrought—and you'll not lack long for a sweetheart."

His words huffed me a bit, for he spoke as if he was vastly my senior.

"I want no sweetheart," I returned with dignity, "to be bought with gold."

"Nay," he cried quickly, "but when your own valor and prowess have inflamed her with passion, you should be willing to reward her devotion and set at rest her suspense by a suitable gift."

I looked at him uneasily, for I had a suspicion that he might be making fun of me. But his countenance was as guileless as a kitten's.

"Well, I tell you again I have no sweetheart and I want no sweetheart," I said; "I have no time to bother with girls."

At once he abandoned the subject, seeing that he was making naught by it.

"The messer is very much occupied," he asked with exceeding deference. "The messer has no leisure for trifling."

matters? Oh, that can I well believe, and I cry the messer's pardon. For when the mlpd is taken up with affairs of state, it is distasteful to listen even for a moment to light talk of maidens and jewels."

Again I eyed him challengingly; but he, with face utterly unconscious, was sorting over his treasures. I made up my mind his queer talk was but the outlandish way of a foreigner. He looked at me again, serious and respectful.

"The messer must often be engaged in great risks, in perilous encounters, it is not so? Then he will do well to carry ever over his heart the sacred image of our Lord."

He held up to my inspection a silver rosary from which depended a crucifix of ivory, the sad image of the dying Christ carved upon it. Even in Monsieur's chapel, even in the church at St. Quentin, was nothing so masterfully wrought as this figure to be held in the palm of the hand. The tears started in my eyes to look at it, and I crossed myself in reverence. Ibethought me how I had trampled on my crucifix; the stranger all unwittingly had struck a bull's-eye. I had committed grave offence against God, but perhaps if, putting gewgaws aside, I should give my all for this cross, he would call the account even. I knew nothing of the value of a carving such as this, but I remembered I was not moneyless, and I said, albeit somewhat shyly:

"I cannot take the rosary. But I should like well the crucifix. But then, I have only ten pistoles."

"Ten pistoles?" he repeated contemptuously. "Corpo di Bacco! The workmanship alone is worth twenty." Then viewing my fallen visage, he added: "However, I have received fair treatment in this house, beshrew me but I have! I have made good sales to your young count. What sort of master is he, this M. le Comte de Mar?"

"Oh, there's nobody like him," I answered, "except of course, M. le Duc."

"Ah, then you have two masters?" he inquired curiously, yet with a certain carelessness. It struck me suddenly, overwhelmingly, that he was a spy, come here under the guise of an honest tradesman. But he should gain nothing from me.

This is the house of the Duke of St. Quentin," I said. "Surely you could not come in at the gate without discovering that?"

"He is a very grand seigneur, then, this duke?"

"Assuredly," I replied cautiously.

"More of a man than a Comte de Mar?"

I would have told him to mind his own business, had it not been for my hopes of the crucifix. If he planned to sell it to me cheap, thereby hoping to gain information, marry, I saw no reason why I should not buy it at his price—and withhold the information. So I made civil answer:

"They are both as gallant gentlemen as any living. About this cross, now—"

"Oh, yes," he answered at once, accepting with willingness—well feigned, I thought—the change of topic. "You can give me ten pistoles, say you? Tis making you a present of the treasure. Yet, since I have received good treatment at the hands of your master, I will even give it to you. You shall wear your cross."

With suspicions now at point of certainty, I drew out my pouch from under my pillow, and counted into his hand the ten pieces which were my store. My rosary I drew out likewise; I had broken it when I shattered the cross, but one of the inn maids had tied it together for me with a thread, and it served very well. The Italian unhooked the delicate carving from the silver chain and hung it on my wooden one, which I threw over my neck, vastly pleased with my new possession. Marcel's Virgin was a bosom companion with it. I remember that mademoiselle, who had given me half my wealth, the half that won me the rest, had bidden me buy something in the marts of Paris; and I told myself with pride that she could not fail to hold me high did she know how, passing by all vanities. I had spent my whole store for a holy image. Few boys of my age would be capable of the like. Certes, I had done plausibly, and should now take a further plausibly, my purchase safe on my neck, in thwarting the wiles of this serpent. I would play with him awhile, tease and baffle him, before handing him over to Vigo.

Sure enough he began as I had expected:

"This M. de Mar down-stairs, he is a very good master, I suppose?"

"Yes," I said, without enthusiasm.

"He has always treated you well!"

I betheought myself of the trick I had played successfully with the officer of the burges guard:

"Why yes, I suppose so. I have only known him two days."

"But you have known him well? You have seen much of him?" he demanded with ill-concealed eagerness.

"But not so very much," I made tepid answer. "I have not been with him all the time of these two days. I have seen really very little of him."

"And you know not whether or no he be a good master?"

"Oh, pretty good. So-so."

He sprang forward, to deal me a stinging box on the ear.

I was out of bed at one bound, scattering the trinkets in a golden rain and rushing for him. He retreated before me. It was to save his jewels, but I, foot that I was, thought it pure fear of me. I dashed at him, all headlong confidence; the next I knew he had somehow twisted his foot between mine, and tripped me before I could grapple. Never was wight more confounded to find himself on the floor.

I was starting up again unburnt when I saw something that made me forget my purpose. I sat still where I was, with dropped jaw and bulging eyes. For his hair, that had been black, was golden.

"Ventre bleu!" I said.

"And so you know not, you little villain, whether you have a good master or not?"

"But how was I to dream it was monsieur?" I cried, confounded. "I knew there was something queer about him—about you, I mean—about the person I took you for, that is. I knew there was something wrong about you—that is to say, I mean, I thought there was; I mean I knew there wasn't what he seemed—you were not. And Peyrot fooled us, and I didn't want to be fooled again."

"Then I am a good master?" he demanded truculently, advancing upon me.

I put up my hands to my ears.

"The best, monsieur. And monsieur wrestled well, too."

"I can't prove that by you, Felix," he

retorted, and laughed in my nettled face. "Well, if you're not trampled on my jewels, I forgive your contumacy."

If I had, my bare toes had done them no harm. I crawled about the floor, gathering them all up and putting them on the bed, where I presently sat down myself to stare at him, trying to realize him for M. le Comte. He had seated himself, too, and was dusting his trampled wig and clapping it on again.

He had shaved off his mustaches and the tuft on his chin, and the whole look of him was changed. A year had gone for every stroke of the razor; he seemed such a boy, so particuly gruelless!

He had stained his face so well that it looked for all the world like the Southern sun had done it for him; his eyebrows and lashes were dark by nature. His wig came much lower over his forehead than did his own hair, and altered the upper part of his face as much as the shaving of the lower. Only his eyes were the same. He had had his back to the window at first, and had not turned them; but now that he had turned his eyes gleamed so light as to be fairly startling in his dark face—like stars in a stormy sky.

"Well, then, how do you like me?"

"Monsieur confounds me. It's witchery. I cannot get used to him."

"That's as I would have it." he returned, coming over to the bedside to arrange his treasures. "For if I look new to you, I think I may look so to you again."

"Monsieur goes to the Hotel de Lorraine as a jeweler?" I cried, enlightened.

"Aye. And if the ladies do not crowd about me—" he broke off with a gesture.

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Birth and Progress of Trades-Unionism in Canada

THE twenty-second annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the hall of the Board of Trade, Board of Trade Block, Bastion Square, Victoria, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 17th, 1906, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Probably the most crucial feature will be the consideration of the future relations politically. The congress will be favored with the personal experiences of the president in parliament and the recommendations of Mr. Samuel Gompers in favor of independent political action will be considered.

History of Trades Unionism.

The history of trade unionism on this continent dates back to the year 1825 when its first exponent organ of the press, "The Workingman's Advocate," was first published to be followed shortly afterwards by the "Daily Sentinel" and "The Young American." The chief planks in the platform of these early reformers were these, the freedom of public lands, the breaking up of monopolies, the adoption of a general bankruptcy law, the lien of the laborer on the product of his work, for security of wages, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, equal rights for men and women workers, and the abolition of chattel slavery.

Five years later, that is in 1830, the first convention was held in Syracuse, N. Y., when Ezekiel Williams was nominated governor, supported by 3,000 votes.

In 1832 a convention of delegates met in Boston, Mass., at which the first movement to restrict the period of labor to a ten hours day was introduced, in protest against the existing thirteen to fifteen hours then exacted and the oppressive treatment then accorded to women and child workers. This was a

North America in 1838, (subsequently merged into the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in 1876.) The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1863; the Cigar Makers' National Union in 1864, and the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union in 1865; others followed in due course until the end of the decade the number of national unions in existence had reached the respectable figure of 43, all told, together with a first attempt at a central labor organization, notwithstanding the distraction of the American civil war, which for the time being absorbed all other interests.

During the period that supervised the unions of America and Canada, in fraternal recognition of a common interest, concentrated their efforts upon the eight hours movement, led by the noted Boston reformers, Ira Steward and Geo. E. McNeil, who, early in 1869, organized the Boston eight hours league, which shortly exercised a marked influence over the entire movement. Aided by Wendell Phillips and others they achieved in the same year the establishment of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the source from which all other labor bureaus have emanated. In 1867 a ten-hour law for women and children was secured, and in 1868 congress passed an enactment granting to government employees an eight-hour day. The following year (1869) saw the formation of the powerful order of the Knights of Labor. In 1877 a new reformer arose in the person of Uriah S. Stephens, who sought to unite all the working men of the great organizations under his banner, his motto being, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Mr. Stephens' Movement

was well received and he himself was chosen as its head under the title of General Master Workman.

Prominent amongst the many strikes that characterized this stormy period was the great railroad strike of 1877, which originated on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, resulting in serious riots and great destruction of property, but which eventually terminated in favor of the workmen and materially enhanced the prestige of amalgamated labor organizations throughout the entire continent, rapidly bringing up the registered membership of the Knights of Labor alone to the enormous figure of 500,000. The years 1886 and 1887 were also periods of great strikes and disturbances, culminating in the Haymarket riot at Chicago, followed by the trial and execution of several anarchists. The great organization of the Knights of Labor, which had thus far reached the zenith of its power, a power which it had already commenced to exert ill advisedly in a high-handed manner detrimental to the individual interests and independence of the various crafts, now found that power tottering to its fall, which finally occurred a year later, when it was zation under the title of the American Federation of Labor, the chief plank in whose platform was the eight hours day and which ultimately, up to the year 1901, embraced within the pale of its influence practically all the great labor unions of the continent.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

By P. M. Draper.

The Trades and Labor Congress of

Canada owes its inception to the forethought, the wisdom and the active initiative of the organized labor elements of Toronto, exercised through the Central Trades Assembly, the prototype of the present District Trades and Labor Council of that centre of patience, perseverance and unflinching adhesion of sound trade unionism and the cause of all who work for wages.

In 1873, 32 years ago, the Trades Assembly of the city of Toronto, issued a call for the holding of a convention of representatives of the trades unions of the country. The appeal was well responded to throughout Ontario, and on the 23rd of September of that year the first organized Labor Congress of Canada began its sessions in the Trades Assembly hall in Toronto, there being 43 delegates in attendance. These delegates represented trade organizations, Toronto, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Scarborough, Bowmaville and Coburg, all in Ontario.

That the "labor men," who met for the first time in Toronto in 1873, were fully seized of the needs of the times is evidenced by the nature and scope of the subjects upon which the congress went upon record on that occasion, and among the principal of these were resolutions in favor of a law against the employment of children of ten years of age in factories, mills and other manufacturing establishments where machinery is used; the enactment of an equitable and just law; arbitration in labor disputes; a Saturday half-holiday; a regular system of labor organization throughout the Dominion; a more stringent apprentice law; the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; the abrogation of the contract system in connection with the Dominion and provincial prisons; a nine-hour working day, and the creation of a bureau of laws and statistics. Resolutions condemning overtime work and imported cheap labor (labor imported under contract), were also concurred in.

The Canadian Labor Union met at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, in 1874, and through the courtesy of the Premier—the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald—held its three days' session in room 16 of the House of Commons, and during which it changed the title to that of "The Canadian Labor Congress."

The 3rd of August, 1875, found the congress meeting in the city of St. Catharines. This session also lasted three days, and the subjects dealt with were mainly those which had engrossed the attention of the Toronto and Ottawa conventions of 1873 and 1874.

Although the city of Toronto was chosen as the meeting place for 1876, there was no session held that year, nor until seven years afterwards. An epoch of industrial depression was severely evident during these years, and all forms of labor organization suffered more or less as a consequence—even the Toronto Trades Assembly became dormant. In 1881, however, the International Typographical Union held its annual session in the "Queen City" of Toronto. Taking advantage of the occasion, the "stalwarts" of that municipality called a public meeting of workmen, at which the most prominent and most eloquent speakers were amended to that of "The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," which it still retains.

Every year since 1886 the congress has held its annual session regularly, and widened its scope of deliberation and action as the exigencies of time required.

The dates of some of the unions' charters are as follows: Ironmoulders, 1855; Stonecutters, 1890; Cigarmakers,

1892; Pressmen, 1896; Boilermakers, 1898; Letter Carriers, 1901; Machinists, 1901; Retail Clerks, 1902; Painters, 1901; Tailors, 1901; Bakers, 1902; Musicians, 1902; Barbers, 1902; Blacksmiths, 1902; Garment Workers, 1902; Laborers' Protective, 1902; Leather Workers, 1903.

Being an acknowledged necessity, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has come to stay, and its future usefulness and power for good will be in proportion to the confidence reposed in it, the widespread utility behind it, and the willing and steadfast support accorded it. Granted these essential adjuncts, there can be no doubt but that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will always be found vigilant and valiant "sentinels on the tower," watching over and safeguarding the rights and the interests of the working people of the whole Dominion.

Platform of Principles.

1. Free compulsory education.

2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days a week.

3. Government inspection of all industries.

4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.

5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.

6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.

7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.

8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.

9. Exclusion of Chinese.

10. The union label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.

11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.

12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.

13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.

Trades Unionism in Victoria.

Organized labor in Victoria had its start in 1862, when a branch of the Printers' Union of California was formed, with Robert Holloway (now of the Government Printing Bureau) as president.

The Ship Carpenters and Caulkers Union followed in 1867. Both these bodies had irregular existences, however; but since 1884 the Typographical Union has been very much alive as a branch of the International body.

In 1890 Victoria Trades Assembly was formed with five unions—Typographical, Shipwrights, Bricklayers, Ironmoulders and Brotherhood of Carpenters. James Colvin was the first president, and Fred Shakespeare, secretary. Other delegates were Harry Howard, John Clarke, Geo. Jeeves, J. L. Russell, E. Dickerson, Sol Rutter and Wm. Stewart. The name of the body was soon changed to "Trades and Labor Council," and the Musicians, Tailors and Stonemasons were amongst the first to affiliate.

The dates of some of the unions' charters are as follows: Ironmoulders, 1855; Stonecutters, 1890; Cigarmakers,

American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at its annual session in Berlin, in 1902, expunged the word "compulsory" and substituted the word "voluntary" in clause 13 of its platform of principles. As a consequence, the clause is now as follows: "13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes."

In 1901, the Trades and Labor Council leased the second story of the new building, corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, and established "Labor Hall," in charge of a board of trustees, J. D. McNiven being secretary of this board.

Origin of the Labor Party.

In a brilliant address delivered before the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday, the 21st August last, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald ably defined the position of the Labor Party in Great Britain in the following lucid terms, beginning with the question:

"Why was it necessary to create a third party in Great Britain?" to which the talented speaker supplied the answer as follows:

"Because neither the Liberal nor Conservative party had for over twenty years carried out its programme to the people who had elected it; it was felt that a new driving force was needed in the British House of Commons, hence the Labor party arose, but not to form a new party. Another reason of the formation of this new force was

the purpose of carrying trades unionism into politics.

The party, said Mr. Macdonald, is an independent one, with a recognized leader and a whip who has his own room. The party has its own room, also in the House, and any Canadian visitor going over would be shown these things as evidences of the position labor now hold in the Motherland.

If the Canadian Labor party want to have a place in Canadian politics, they must become united, and assume the position that the British Labor party had assumed in having a strictly moral and unselfish object in view.

Caradians had seen things going on in Natal where they were seeking for a form of self-government. He explained that it was felt that those having the honor of British connection ought to have some of the responsibility also. Referring to Lord Elgin's interference in South African affairs, Mr. Macdonald said his Lordship was disengaged of keeping British honor unsullied and unsmeared.

Tariff Reform.

Of the tariff question the speaker said that the Old Country will never submit to any taxation that would increase the cost of living to the poor. Some members of Canadian Chambers of Commerce had come over saying Canada was bursting with eagerness to receive Great Britain into its embrace. They had said one thing to Great Britain, but had come back and said different things at home. These delegates had asked in England for an exclusive preference for Canadian goods and then at home asked in deputation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Canadian tariff be raised against British goods.

Great Britain may be slow, old-fashioned, wrinkled, but she was not a fool. The delegates came home and said that Great Britain was strong for Chamberlain, but the last general elec-

tion, in which the strongest government in her history was returned to power, gave the lie to these statements.

Canada is no longer a colony, save in name only, she is a nation working out her own destiny. Canadians could never make a nation on a mere economic basis or by the purchasing spirit of trade alone, or the Chamberlain tariff system. There must be a spiritual basis to build on, which was the basis on which the present British Labor party had built its platform.

Labor and Socialism.

The Labor party in Great Britain was co-operating with the Socialist movement, as an offset against exclusiveness and the two aristocratic tendencies of modern British politics. The proletariat and bourgeoisie had not received proper recognition despite their spiritual, moral and intellectual character.

The aristocratic element felt the danger threatening them, and that the tendency of the present Labor-Socialistic movement was towards too great respectability, and Mr. Macdonald quoted the statement of an ex-Minister to him to that effect.

The youth of the past had been swept into the exclusively aristocratic fields of Conservatism. They found the position arid and dry and soulless. They spilt the land and had come back saddened and disappointed.

The majority had now turned over to the moral, intellectual and spiritual fields of Liberalism. Seventy-five per cent. of the meetings are composed of men under 35 years of age. A party or nation cannot grow without the youth of the country at its back. The Socialist movement must be with them or they could do nothing outside.

Democracy did not solve its problems without the Socialist movement. The problem of production has been solved, and having found out how wealth can be produced, you can soon find out how to distribute it. What is true of wealth is true of morals, the more keenly alive do we become to the evils in business, political and social life, and the moral foundation of the Socialist movement is its great political power. The two forces of trades' unions and Socialism married and the great political Labor party is the offspring of that marriage.

In conclusion Mr. Macdonald said he could not prophesy as to what the future was to hold in store, but the future was full of hope for the labor and Socialist movement. The Labor party is not narrow vision party, but sweeps the world with its glance. "The world is its parish." Gladness will go through the ranks of the British Labor party if anything they may do will help Canada to bring about international peace, build up homes, and so make by careful, patient consideration a progress by which humanity may become greater than it has ever been before.

Mrs. Macdonald Speaks.

Mrs. Macdonald, in a few words in both English and French, said that she was sorry to see that women did not take as much interest in the labor movement here as they did in Great Britain, where they have organized societies among themselves, a Woman's Labor League, and go around inviting other women to help the men's party.

A Good Time For Jenkins

From London Illustrated Bits

Before Harrowsome met a girl, who was the most wonderful creature the world had ever seen, and married her, thus retiring to oblivion so far as most of his friends were concerned, he and Jenkins had been bosom friends.

Matrimony having whisked Harrowsome off to the suburbs, he and Jenkins had seen little of each other in the three years which followed.

Jenkins had paid his wedding call and had been asked out to dinner, but in suburban time tables finally got in their deadly work, so it had been many months since he and the Harrowsomes had met in a social way.

Rushing into the bank just before closing time the other day, Jenkins ran full tilt into Harrowsome.

"Why don't you ever come around and see us?" demanded the latter. "We'll have a pretty girl visiting, and we'll play whist. And you have never seen my boy?"

"I'll come," said the innocent Jenkins, lured by the whilst and the pretty girl. If there is anything he likes is a good game of cards with congenial friends and a decent cigar to follow.

Miss Barrett did not belie the reputation given her. She was more than pretty—she was charming. Jenkins knew it in a minute he laid eyes on her. And he was to face her across the card table all the evening, besides talking to her at dinner.

Miss Barrett did not believe the reputation given her. She was more than pretty—she was charming. Jenkins knew it in a minute he laid eyes on her. And he was to face her across the card table all the evening, besides talking to her at dinner.

"Now for the boy," Harrowsome said, beaming. "I've got a treat for you, Jenkins old man, you're to be allowed to come up to the nursery and see him put to bed. He's the greatest fun."

"Oh certainly," said Jenkins politely. Miss Barrett smiled sweetly and said, "but I can't wait any later. I've had a delightful evening, Jenkins, I assure you. Oh, yes, thank you, I'll call again."

The only thing which saved him from bitterly concluding the Harrowsome marriage had wrecked the romance of his life. Jenkins reflected that the ordeal would soon be over. He surveyed the infant with the nervous air of an amateur.

"What's your name?" he asked, his face contorted by what he felt to be a smile.

"Oh, pshaw!" broke in Harrowsome indignantly. "Don't you know anything at all? You'll be offering him a cigar next."

Harrowsome junior objected to the sleep producing process and howled lustily.

"Aren't his lungs great?" asked the proud father.

"They seem all wool and a yard wide," said Jenkins, with feeble mirth. "He was thinking about Miss Barrett in the library below."

"And music," began Harrowsome. "Sometimes he kicks when he gets cross—maybe he will tonight, Grace?"

"Will there be room?" asked Jenkins anxiously, with the hope that he might escape downstairs, where the attraction was.

"You needn't get nervous," said Harrowsome. "I want to tell you what

he did the other day, if he isn't the smartest kid in the world, tell me!" The story lasted 13 minutes, but Harrowsome junior was finally tucked into bed and Jenkins arose with alacrity. "You go down, Grace," said Harrowsome, senior. "Jenk and I'll stay here till the boy is asleep. He always wants his father to sit with him till by and by comes," explained Harrowsome fatuously, to his now hopeless friend.

It was half an hour before the small tyrant sunk into slumber. His father put him to bed and the time rehearsing his feats, Jenkins' one timid inquiry as to Miss Barrett's home and the length of her visit was totally unheard.

At last they went downstairs and the load went off Jenkins' mind. Miss Barrett was still beautiful as ever and not a whit less charming than when he had torn away from her.

Great Western Paradise

By C. McK. S.

It will doubtless be conceded on all sides that the most wonderful progress in the world's history has been made in science and in inventions of various kinds during the nineteenth century, none of them being of greater value to mankind than steamboats, railroads, telegraphy and printing, which have revolutionized the trade, travel, and knowledge of the earth.

Previous to these inventions being put into operation, a very large majority of the people in Europe and America traveled but little, many of them seldom going beyond the smoke of their own homes. But now it is easy to travel from one place or country to another by railroad or steamer, with great speed as well as comfort; and people are not satisfied to remain at home from year to year, or a life time, as their fathers and grandfathers were, but are constantly moving from one place or country to another over the earth, and through their explorations together with their observations published to the world, the knowledge of new countries has been greatly increased. People living in overcrowded European lands have heard of many countries whose soils and climates were quite equal, if not superior to their own in which to make a home, and are leaving their native land by thousands every year to settle in some more favorable portion of the earth. Among the various inducements for emigrants to make a home in a new country, doubtless one of the greatest is a good healthy climate where the summers are pleasant and warm, the winters short, and mild, and where cyclones, blizzards and floods together with other disagreeable drawbacks such as they have to contend against east of the Rocky mountains are not known.

Such a place is British Columbia the Paradise of the Dominion with its general climate, its good land for farmers or stock raisers, its gold, silver and other minerals, its fish of many kinds swimming along its coast; in its harbors, and rivers, waiting for the fishermen to gather in its great sea wealth. Its forests filled with the very best kind of timber suitable for nearly every kind of structure, and its scenery of various kinds, without any doubt second to none on earth.

The early navigators, and the pioneer explorers together with the hardy settlers who have resided on the North Pacific coast for the last forty or fifty years, all testify to the temperate climate of British Columbia in comparison with that on the Atlantic coast in the same latitude.

We now quote from prize essays and pamphlets written on British Columbia, giving opinions of the climate, Charles Forbes, Esq., M. D., M. R. C. S., surgeon Royal Navy, in his prizeessay on Vancouver Island published in 1862, alludes to the climate as follows:

"A belief in the salubrity of the climate of Vancouver Island was long ago expressed, and the last few years when an increase in the population has given better means of judging, has amply confirmed the impressions, and assertions of those who first became acquainted with the region."

The Rev. R. C. Lundin Brown, M. A., in his essay on British Columbia published in 1863, speaking of the climate says: "West of the Rocky mountains it is much more moderate than on the eastern side, and with the exception of the Cariboo country, is regarded as one of the finest in the world."

E. Graham Alston, Esq., B. A., in his hand book on British Columbia published in 1870, states that he has lived for more than ten years on Vancouver Island and unhesitatingly declares the climate to be unsurpassed by any with which he is acquainted."

The government prize Essay on British Columbia by Alexander Caulfield Anderson published in 1872, in speaking of the climate states "as regards salubrity of climate, there is probably no part of the world that enjoys greater advantages. We are aware of no endemic diseases that manifests itself in

A Living From Five Acres

An Example of Intensive Farming in the Nanaimo District. Half a ton of fruit from a fence. Three crops from the same land in two seasons.

Written for the Sunday Colonist by H. F. Pullen.

In such a country as British Columbia where the cost of clearing land makes it expensive it is always interesting to note an example of intensive farming whether it be in the line of poultry, fruit growing, or mixed farming.

In the neighborhood of a coal mining town one naturally looks for examples of this sort of work because the miners have a certain amount of spare time on their hands which they can easily apply to a hobby. A visit to the five-acre lots west of Nanaimo was rather a disappointment in this respect. Certainly there were a few of the lots cultivated, on partly so, and there were a number of fine chicken ranches, but the majority of the lots were found going to waste almost.

Considering the fact that work has been done too regular in the mines, one would have expected the miners to have put in their spare time in the field for their own profit. This they had not done in the majority of cases. In passing, one ranch was particularly conspicuous because it was being cared for and had the appearance of the casual observer of providing a livelihood for its owner. This on enquiry was found to be the case, for Samuel Mottishaw and his large family get their living from the cultivation of five acres, and that, by selling the produce wholesale, not by hawking it from house to house. It speaks well for the Nanaimo district that such a thing can be done there. A few more such object lessons would be a great advantage for it would show visitors what the possibilities are from land highly cultivated, whereas the neglected orchards give the place a black eye. Industry is its own reward and one industrious person is worth more to a community than fifty loafers.

Where the strawberries had grown this year some fine young cauliflower plants were getting well rooted for the fall growth, which begins as soon as the rains come. This crop will come off in the spring early enough for potatoes to follow them, thus getting three crops from the same land in two seasons. With an irrigating plant this third crop could be very much improved, in fact three crops would be the rule every year from most of the

any part; and even on the lower Fraser which from its comparative humidity might be supposed favorable to the generation of the aque type, we know of no single case that has originated there."

Having stated the opinions of the writers of the prize essays, and pamphlets as well as the early pioneers and settlers who have been in British Columbia for a life time, and who all agree as to our splendid climate, it will be in order to say something on the probable causes that operate in making our climate what it is. In the first place we doubtless are indebted in a great measure to the Chinook winds coming from the Pacific ocean, whose soft balmy breezes cause the snow and ice to disappear rapidly as they sweep along and across our country moderating the climate to such a degree from the coast to the Rocky mountains, that during some winters the flowers hardly cease to bloom. It has been observed by some of the early settlers in British Columbia for many years past, that when there is a great outburst of earthquake and volcanic activity in and around Japan, our winters are sure to be very mild, which evidently shows that these natural disturbances do in some way exert an influence which assists in moderating our climate and making it what it is at the present time, one of the very best in the world. But when there are scarcely any of these natural disturbances in and around Japan—which is said to be the center of earthquake movements in the Pacific ocean—our winters are just the opposite of what they are when the convulsions of nature are in full action, as they have been many times during the last forty or fifty years, which, in all probability, is one of the principal causes in connection with the Chinook winds of the ocean which is the center of the summer's pleasant and warm, the winters short, and mild, and where cyclones, blizzards and floods together with other disagreeable drawbacks such as they have to contend against east of the Rocky mountains are not known.

Such a place is British Columbia the Paradise of the Dominion with its general climate, its good land for farmers or stock raisers, its gold, silver and other minerals, its fish of many kinds swimming along its coast; in its harbors, and rivers, waiting for the fishermen to gather in its great sea wealth. Its forests filled with the very best kind of timber suitable for nearly every kind of structure, and its scenery of various kinds, without any doubt second to none on earth.

From the most reliable information, we have been able to gather from persons who resided on the North Pacific coast in various places at that time, we learn that during the winter following (1854-5) the weather was extremely mild; there was no snow or frost,—in fact it was warm and spring like the whole season.

Again in 1891 as some of the readers may remember on October the 28th of that year a fearful outburst of volcanic and earthquake activity occurred in Japan, which shook the empire from center to circumference. Seven thousand persons were killed, twenty thousand injured and 150,000 houses of various kinds were destroyed. The following winter in British Columbia was unusually mild during the whole season.

We shall now show what our winters are like when there is scarcely any volcanic action in Japan on the adjoining ocean, the winter of 1861-2 was without any doubt the most severe ever experienced in British Columbia on the North Pacific coast since it has been inhabited by white men, and during the early portion of that year there were very few shocks of even moderate severity in and around Japan. During the following winter the snowfall was heavy for this coast, and the cold severe for several weeks in succession, which doubtless proves that the absence of these natural disturbances have a tendency to make our winters much more severe than they otherwise would be.

We could bring many more proofs, but consider that these already given make it quite plain, that we are in all probability greatly indebted for our charming climate to the natural disturbances in the Pacific ocean, and to the Chinook winds whose warm softening influence gives us a climate which cannot be surpassed.

land. The water is there but the pump is needed to raise it to the level of the higher ground.

Perhaps the most productive part of this little model farm was the fence. On one side it was eighty yards long and the whole was covered with a massive growth of evergreen blackberry, which was loaded down with fruit, that on the sixteenth of August was just beginning to ripen. Mr. Mottishaw calculated that he would obtain nothing less than half a ton of fruit from this fence.

Raspberries were a heavy crop this year, but strawberries were only medium. At the time of my visit a few rows of peas were noticed, and I was informed that they were the Prussian blue variety, very heavy croppers, and a pea that can be used for cooking purposes during the winter. They are green and of good flavor, quite equal to the canned goods and of course so much cheaper.

One thing the Nanaimo district needs above everything else is a fruit growers' association, both to handle the crop and to educate the growers in the choice of varieties, cultivating, pruning, packing and marketing. The Victoria Association has been so successful that it is a wonder the Nanaimo people have not organized on the same lines. Efforts have been made by one or two of the growers, but there has been a lack of interest that so far nothing has been done.

The fact that Nanaimo is sheltered from cutting winds, that the soil is good and that the district is comparatively free from frost, makes it very suitable for fruit culture. The local market is, however, at times, gorged with poor quality fruit that has cost nothing to grow, and is worth very little. This poor quality stuff keeps the prices down and makes it difficult to dispose of good fruit. If the business is to become a success arrangements must be made to ship the overflow to a steady market such as exists in the prairie regions, where it is impossible to grow fruit. This can be done best by shippers combining to protect their own interests. The forming of an association would not only advantage those already in the business, but would be an incentive for others to turn their attention to one of the most promising fields of labor where the returns are sure and the whole community is benefited.

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A King of Many Titles.

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Menelik, King of Abyssinia, is today probably one of the most interesting of reigning monarchs. He claims to be a descendant of the Queen of Sheba, whose son, of the same name, was reputed to be the son of Solomon. The emperor is a very impressive looking man. His face is full of intelligence and his manners are those of a gentleman no less than of a king. He sits in Oriental fashion his legs crossed and his arms sustained by two cushions. He wears a red velvet mantle which affords glimpse of snowy white mantle underneath, and a small diamond earring hangs at either cheek, and both hands are adorned with rings. To converse with the stranger he makes use of his private secretary, who is also his interpreter, since he speaks no other language than those of Abyssinia. Some scraps of French he can, upon occasion, employ apropos, and to an English-speaking person he will, as commonly say, an "adendo." The emperor's thirst for information is phenomenal, and his knowledge of other countries is more considerable than one might imagine from the meagre sources at his disposal. His throne is a sort of divan, and occupies a platform surmounted by a gilded canopy, the gift of France. At receptions each side of it is defended by two young men armed with guns, while behind and around it stand the ministerial ladies and officers of the court. His wife, Tafsa, rarely or never assists at the reception or visitors, unless some public ceremony is involved, absolutely requiring her presence. She is said to be a woman of great force of character and to have been in her youth of striking beauty. She is now 47 years of age, and is the daughter of a former Ras of Gondar and one of the most brilliant princesses of the absorbed kingdom of Shewa, the inhabitants of which are reputed for their white skins. Several times married previously, she became the wife of Menelik in 1883. They have no children. Menelik calls himself the "Idion of the Tribe of Judah, the Chosen of the Lord, King of Kings of Ethiopia."—The Gleaner, in Montreal Star.

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THE NEW DUKE OF RUTLAND.

Says the Marquise de Fontenoy, in The New York Tribune: Rutland's new Duke is the bitter foe of John D. Rockefeller, having been for years, as Lord Granby, the leader and directing spirit of all those English interests at Bakai which are arrayed against the Standard Oil. There is an immense amount of British capital invested in the south of Russia, particularly in the districts between the Caspian and in the Black Sea, in the production of oil. The new Duke of Rutland is the chairman of the amalgamation of concerns in control of this capital, and its syndicate may be regarded as the most powerful competitor of the Rockefellers in the old world. How powerful it may be gathered from the almost unanimous denunciation by the European, and especially by the English, press, of the Standard Oil and everything pertaining thereto, and also from the legislation which is constantly being enacted against the American company.

That the Duke should be the active head and brain of this greatest of all the rival concerns to the Standard Oil shows that he is an able man of business, which is more than could be said of his charming old father. Among his hobbies are fly-fishing and ornithology, and while he is recognized as the most skillful angler in the United Kingdom, he is celebrated as the greatest living authority in Europe on British birds. He is tall, slender, dark-eyed, with the small and perfectly cut features of his race, wears a short cropped grey beard and a moneile in his right eye and, in spite of a certain amount of cynicism, is most genial and perfect mannered. Prior to his father's accession to the dukedom he used to be known as Henry Manners. And in those days was the private secretary of the late Lord Salisbury. That statesman was somewhat brusque and impudent of manner and impatient of bores. And, although simple, unaffected and kind-hearted, was perpetually giving offence by his disregard for the foolish vanities and the petty conceits of others. It was the duty of his private secretary to smooth the feelings that had been ruffled by his chief. This Henry Manners did to perfection, with the result that he in course of time became known as "Lord Salisbury's Manners."

Half of the plot, two and one-half acres, was planted to the larger kinds of fruit, mostly apples and prunes, with some other crop between the rows. As in almost every other orchard in the country there has been a good deal of experimenting done with the different kinds of fruit, the multitude of varieties proving extremely puzzling to the grower. After quite long experience Mr. Mottishaw has come to the conclusion that had he to begin again, he would plant a ten-acre orchard of apples, as the returns from the fruit are large and the labor very light. The prunes bear well and pay, but the little Italian prune that is being grown with so much success around Victoria is not a favorite at Nanaimo, the people preferring the larger varieties.

Where the strawberries had grown this year some fine young cauliflower plants were getting well rooted for the fall growth, which begins as soon as the rains come. This crop will come off in the spring early enough for potatoes to follow them, thus getting three crops from the same land in two seasons. With an irrigating plant this third crop could be very much improved, in fact three crops would be the rule every year from most of the

Books and Authors

Written for the Sunday Colonist

The time of the Puritans has a great

playwright. The contrast between the roistering cavalier, and the oftentimes cantankerous and even, hypercritical puritan, whether in England or Scotland, makes for liveliness and dramatic scenes are bound to result from the contact of the two parties. In the "Cherry Ribbon," Crockett makes his hero, who is one of a family of Covenanters, fall in love with the daughter of an officer in the army of King Charles II, shortly before his death. For this offence he is turned out of his father's house and enlists as a private soldier. Later he finds an opportunity to rescue his father and brother from prison. There is a good deal of fighting, with several last moment rescues, but in spite of this there is nothing brutalizing in the story, although there is much of pathos. One cannot say that Crockett is at his best here, but he has made an interesting tale. Copp, Clark Co. are the publishers.

One thing the Nanaimo district needs above everything else is a fruit growers' association, both to handle the crop and to educate the growers in the choice of varieties, cultivating, pruning, packing and marketing. The Victoria Association has been so successful that it is a wonder the Nanaimo people have not organized on the same lines. Efforts have been made by one or two of the growers, but there has been a lack of interest that so far nothing has been done.

The constituency to which Max Pemberton's stories appeal should be abundantly satisfied with "My Sword for Lafayette." It will doubtless be remembered that "Lafayette" was the French general and nobleman who went to the United States to help the Americans in the War of Independence. With him, according to the novelist, went one Zaida Kay, an American whose history is interwoven with that of the Frenchman throughout. Two young ladies, very young, vie for the honor of marrying the hero, and he returns home almost dead and thoroughly disheartened. After his recovery he marries an heiress who devotes the whole of her fortune to the reclaiming of the savages. With a steamer of their own on which they carry muskets and a long tom, used for the purpose of protecting the natives from raiders and traders, they return to the South Seas. The mission is a success, but the difficulties encountered are almost insurmountable. This is not a book of the goody kind, but a thoroughly human story of a man who is intensely human.

John Oxenham has written a missionary story, "White Fire," that deals with the suppression of cannibalism among the savages. With the uplift of the native brown men on the outer fringes of the South Sea Islands, His hero, Kenneth Blair, is a big man in every sense of the word, and his methods of civilization are unique. His first trip is a failure, and he returns home almost dead and thoroughly disheartened. After his recovery he marries an heiress who devotes the whole of her fortune to the reclaiming of the savages. With a steamer of their own on which they carry muskets and a long tom, used for the purpose of protecting the natives from raiders and traders, they return to the South Seas. The mission is a success, but the difficulties encountered are almost insurmountable. This is not a book of the goody kind, but a thoroughly human story of a man who is intensely human.

Ralph Connor's new novel, "The Doctor," is running in "The Westminster," and will soon be published in book form.

In "Fenwick's Career," Mrs. Humphrey Ward speaks of a certain Canadian farm as being "near Montreal," at another time the same place is "in the Hamilton district," and yet again it is beside "the wide waters of Lake Superior." Such carelessness is inexcusable.

A magazine article of much interest to every person on this continent, "The Real Mr. Hearst," appears in the September Pearson's. It is profusely illustrated, and the fact that it is written by James Creelman guarantees that it is handled in a racy manner. Mr. Hearst will be a candidate for the presidential nomination in opposition to W. H. Bryan, and whichever is chosen will stand a good chance of winning.

H. F. PULLEN.

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

An ingenious trick of which the police and magistrates were the victims was revealed at Wimborne (Wiltshire) police court recently. In October, 1904, a hawker named Simpson Light should have appeared before the magistrates for some trivial offence. When the clerk called his name, Mrs. Light stepped forward to explain that her husband could not attend. The case was proceeded with, and during the hearing a dramatic incident occurred. A messenger brought a telegram into court. It was handed to Mrs. Light, and as she read the telegram she burst into tears. The telegram stated that her husband was dead. The magistrates, touched by the drama, stopped the proceedings, and the weeping widow left the court. And now the comedy commences. The police were sceptical about that telegram, and for two years they have searched and brooded. A few days ago the "dead" man stepped into the court. He had been found and had the pleasure of coming "back from the grave" to pay a fine of £23.

The enormous municipal indebtedness of London is shown by recent returns issued at the order of the county council. The total net debt of London is £103,237,45. The debt of the Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for an increase of £37,476,522. Of the debt £48,297,619, or 46.8 per cent., was in respect of tramways and other revenue-producing services. The annual charge for the year 1904-5 for interest and repayment in respect of the total net debt amounted to £5,296,816, of which £3,822,408 was met out of the rates and the balance, £1,414,408, or 26.7 per cent., from the earnings of the revenue-producing services. The total net debt, excluding the debt of the Metropolitan Water Board, has increased by £4,522,406, or 7 1/2 per cent., as compared with an increase of £3,306,425, or 5.7 per cent., in the previous year. Of the total increase £2,016,606, or 64.12 per cent., was in respect of the remunerative undertakings. The total charge on the rates has increased £240,022 or 6.6 per cent.

The story of a father's terrible experience in a London Tilbury and Southend train was told recently at an inquest in London. Awakening from sleep by the screams of his servant, the father was just in time to see his four-year-old daughter falling from the train. He jumped frantically to her rescue, and caught the child's skirt, but the wind caused by the train's speed tore the flimsy garment from his grasp, and the child fell on the metals. Then for fifteen minutes or more the agonized father frantically pulled at the communication cord, but the train did not stop. When it did pull up ten miles from the scene of the accident, the father's hands were torn and bleeding from pulling at the cord. As the train dashed through station after station he hung out of the window and shouted and waved his hat and his handkerchief in a vain effort to attract attention.

Mr. Aslett Baldwin, F. R. C. S., senior assistant surgeon at the West London hospital, describes a peculiar case in the current number of the "Lancet" which, he says, is the first of the kind in this country. He was called to see a woman who complained of a "tremendous buzzing" in her ear. Examination with a speculum revealed what appeared to be a minute dark piece of wax. An application of warm water failed to remove the object, and the buzzing continued undiminished. The surgeon then filled the outer ear with carbolic lotion and the buzzing gradually ceased, after which he extracted the foreign body with forceps. It proved to be a cockroach, such as infest kitchens. It was more than an inch long and a quarter of an inch in breadth. What the surgeon had seen was merely the tail of the beetle, which had been wedged in the wall of the passage of the tympanum.

The serenity of the Winterbourne, a quiet, old-fashioned Gloucestershire town, six miles from Bristol, was recently disturbed by a triple tragedy, a Congregational minister, named Rev. Mr. Brown, murdering his wife and her sister, and then committing suicide. The women were attacked in their beds, the throat of each being cut. Mr. Brown had been under medical treatment for a considerable time for melancholia, and although his ministerial work had lately been curtailed, he attended to his various public duties, which included the chairmanship of the Parish Council. Two blood-stained razors, one broken, were found on the floor. In both rooms there were signs that the women had struggled fiercely for life, and the walls and doors were besmeared with blood.

Mr. Justice Jelf did not attempt to conceal his sympathy for a young man named Thomas Archibald Davies, who was before him at Glamorganshire Assizes, Swansea, recently, on a charge of stabbing his sweetheart, Mary Condon. The girl admitted having written the prisoner letters, breathing the keenest affection and that her love was warmly reciprocated. She broke off the engagement because her sister did not like the young fellow. The judge said that he could not help feeling that Davies had been badly treated by a young woman of whom he was very fond, and who had admitted that she was influenced against him by her sister. This was a very dangerous course for a sister to pursue, simply because she did not fancy a man. The judge, accordingly, imposed the light sentence of only six months.

The women's work committee of the London Central organization for the relief of the unemployed is looking for land in the southern counties on which to build a farm colony at which women may be taught market gardening, bee-keeping, fruit culture, poultry keeping and dairy work. Land of 100 acres or more is wanted, and when a suitable site has been decided on the committee will begin an experiment entirely new in this country. To avoid the mistake of creating a permanent class of such colonists allotments will be opened up around the central farm, and as soon as the women have finished their training there allotments will be let to them at rents which will be low, but economically fair. Widows with children will be given preference in allotments.

A red rose is the annual rent paid for a valuable bit of land in Southwark, the busy central quarter of Southern London. The 250th payment has just been made to the governors of St. Clancy's and St. Savior's Grammar school, who are the ground landlords. The quaint custom dates from 1656 when a portion of a field belonging to the school was leased by the parish authorities for the benefit of the poor, at the nominal annual rent of one red rose. The lease was one of 500 years, so that in the natural course of things the annual

red rose will be paid until A.D. 2156. The value of the land will go on increasing, for green fields have now replaced miles from Southwark.

The sale and purchase of a little eight-year-old girl was revealed at the Neath, Wales, county police court, recently. The transaction took place between the girl's father, George Woulf, and Rose Lovell, a gipsy, and the sale price was 2s. 6d. The following letter was written by the father: "I do give my child to Mrs. Rose Lovell in her care, and to be answerable for her care for good, and I don't want to take her back again after she has been clothed and dressed, and I do sing my name and never to take her back again, and she is to ride to me once a month to let me no how she's getting on, and I have singed my hand this day June 20, 1906 never to have her back again."

A remarkable case in which the tables were turned on the accuser, who found himself in the dock, came before a London magistrate recently. Alfred Walter Pauley, who was charged with bigamy, was married in December 1881, but left his wife at the church door. In June 1883 he went through a ceremony of marriage with Elizabeth Steadman. After living together for 20 years she left him because of his ill-treatment of her, and three years later she married a man named Clave. Pauley caused Clave's arrest on the charge of bigamously marrying his wife, but when the facts came out he was himself charged with bigamy.

One of the boys of Oundie school, Northamptonshire, accomplished a daring feat a few days ago. Without the aid of mechanical appliances of any kind he climbed to the top of the spire of Oundie church, 250 feet high. The boy climbed by the aid of stone crochets or projections on the steeple, and to prove he had accomplished the feat, he tied his handkerchief to the weather vane. Twenty years ago another pupil of the school named Bailey—now a well known doctor—climbed the steeple and tied his boot lace to the vane.

A curious hiding place for valuable securities is alleged to have been adopted in a case in which a well-known Brighton publican, Richard Milchard, was charged recently with concealing assets worth nearly £5,000. At his bankruptcy proceedings, where debts of £8,000 were shown, he had sworn that he had no assets. Suspicions were aroused, and under a warrant his house was searched. A female searcher examined the wife, and found that her corsets were lined with stock certificates, which, being sold, realized £4,700. This stock had just previously been bought by Milchard.

Two constguards, who were on the lookout at the wireless telegraphy station at Dover, a few days ago, saw a lady lie down and look over the Shakespeare Cliff. She then walked excitedly to and fro along the edge, and suddenly disappeared over the cliff, which is nearly 500 feet high. Shortly afterwards the constguards were astounded to see her clamber back on the cliff top. It was found that she had been saved from death by a small ridge on the cliff face, which would have collapsed under a heavier person's weight. She acknowledged having attempted suicide when she was subsequently arrested.

Three years ago a woman was found brutally murdered in a lonely outbuilding near Minster, Kent. The body was identified and buried as that of Charlotte Turk, who was known to many in the district as a fruit picker and field worker. A few days ago, to the great surprise of all who had known her, Charlotte Turk reappeared in the Minster district. And no one was more surprised than herself when she was told she had been buried three years. Questioned by the police, the woman completely established her identity as Charlotte Turk. No arrest was ever made in connection with the murder of the unknown woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, of Taunton, Somerset, who are supposed to be the oldest married couple in England, have just celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding. Although their united ages are nearly 191 years they still enjoy good health, but they are becoming rather feeble and deaf. Their memory for events long ago is remarkable. Mr. Crocker has a vivid recollection of seeing a man whipped through the streets of Wintham nearly ninety years ago.

Medical evidence given at an inquest recently at Gravesend proved that a boy named Ives died from acute dyspepsia produced by eating cherries. Ives was a hospital patient, and his mother admitted giving him the cherries through a hole in the wall of the hospital grounds. Dr. Dodd, the house surgeon, said the habit of people clandestinely giving patients fruit and cakes caused the doctors and nurses great trouble, and he described it as a dangerous one.

At Aishy, a village in South Lincolnshire, a wheat stack has been standing in a farm-yard for 27 years. The grain is in excellent condition, and, although birds have made good use of the stack, there is scarcely a rat in it. Several legends are extant as to the owner's reason for having kept the stack so long intact, but the story most likely to be true is that he vowed never to sell the wheat for less than a certain price, which it has never attained.

SCOTLAND

The mysterious disappearance of a bridegroom on the eve of his wedding recently caused a great sensation in Glasgow. The wedding guests, numbering over 100, had gathered in one of the city hotels. It was a fashionable gathering, the young couple being very popular and well known. At the appointed time the minister was in waiting to tie the knot, but no bridegroom appeared. A feeling of uneasiness spread as the time passed on and the absenteed did not turn up. Several friends went off to make a search and institute inquiries, but they were unsuccessful. There could be no wedding without a bridegroom, and the guests gradually dispersed. The minister had the unpleasant task of breaking the news to the bride, who was naturally very much upset. All trace of the bridegroom has disappeared. Every effort has been made to solve the mystery, but up to the present the friends have been unsuccessful.

The ceremony known as the "Riding of Langholm Marches" took place recently on the border of Dumfriesshire. At 5:30 a drum and fife band summoned the inhabitants from their beds and preceded them to Old Hillhead, where they witnessed a hound race of

six miles, which was covered in 19 minutes. A man bearing aloft on a pole a barley-bannock and salt herring, and followed by the elected cornet for the year, with some 60 horsemen, then paraded certain streets and the steep sides of a neighboring hill, the party being refreshed with bannocks, herrings and whiskey. On their return to the town several hundreds of children carrying heather boughs joined the procession, and a monster Scotch thistle was borne aloft.

A man who was said to be 33 years old told an extraordinary story at the Glasgow police court recently. He said that he had been found unconscious in the street, conveyed to a hospital and thence to a workhouse infirmary, where he was pronounced dead. He lay three days in the mortuary, he said, before he revived. His purpose in narrating the circumstances was to learn how to get the benefit of a pension from a society of which he is a member. The rules provide that no one who has been in a workhouse is entitled to a benefit, and the old man said the trustees claimed that his involuntary detention in the infirmary invalidated his claim.

The runaway marriage of a couple who eloped in 1844 and, escaping to Berwick, were there made man and wife by a "border priest" named Henry Collins, is to be legalized. The son of the couple applied recently to the sheriff court of Berwickshire for a warrant for the registration of his parents' marriage. Evidence of the facts was read, and a grand-daughter of the "border priest" produced a record of the marriage entered in a book of her grandfather. A minister of Ayton also produced session records to show that the couple had been "seasoned" for contracting an irregular alliance, and the application was at once granted.

No fewer than five widows have claimed an Irish harvester who was killed in a tramway accident at Hallfield as their husband. Mrs. Kelly, of Dublin, first came forward with her claim. She was followed by Mrs. McCartney, of Bradford, and now three other women, one from Ireland, have made a similar claim. The body has been buried as unidentified, but all the five widows are confident that the officially unknown man is their husband.

Whilst the remains of a merchant named Nesbitt were being carried to the hearse at Newton Hamilton, Co. Armagh, recently, his widow threw herself upon the coffin in a fit. The funeral was delayed and a doctor was sent for. When he arrived he pronounced life extinct.

It was suggested that she was being forcibly carried off. The students rushed at the party of Europeans, and in the scuffle both the missionaries were wounded. The magistrate went to Santpor by the next train, and arrested four of the culprits, ordering the Sivaji meeting to be stopped. The students have now begged for pardon, and promised not to join in any more Sivaji demonstrations. They have also agreed to give 300 rupees to the Mohor Relief Fund.

Much interest has been aroused in Ireland in a discovery of gold in the west. The discovery was made during quarrying operations at Boho, near Castlerea, in Co. Roscommon. Workmen found between two layers of rock a lump of virgin gold, said to be about the size of a goose's egg. A Dublin analyst has confirmed the fact that the nugget is composed of the precious metal. Such a sensation has been caused in the district by the discovery that people are flocking to the spot from all parts.

A number of the Connaught Rangers, when returning to their camp at Finnern from the town of Donegal a few days ago, were set upon by a crowd of supporters of the Irish movement known as "Sinn Fein." ("Ourselves alone"), pulled from their bicycles, made to go down on their knees, and cursed the King and the British Constitution, and promise not to enlist again once their term had been completed.

The police have taken the names of twenty men in connection with the attack.

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The well-known Congo missionary, the Rev. George Grenfell, died at Bassoko, Central Africa, recently, from black water fever. Mr. Grenfell was one of the founders of the Congo Mission, and discovered the Mopangi river, for which he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He was entranced by the late Mr. Robert Arthington with the great task of linking up the stations of the English Baptist Society with those of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, and ranked as one of the greatest of modern missionaries and explorers.

The death is announced at Cape Town, South Africa, of Mr. Jas. Rose-Innes, C. M. G., for many years Permanent Under-Secretary for Native Affairs of the Cape Colony. He was 83 years of age, and had spent the whole of his life in the colony, where he was born. No one knew the native races better, or had more influence over them. In 1885, when there was distress in Kaffraria, he advised the government to advance the natives £10,000 for the purchase of grain, and the whole of this sum, except under £5 due by widows, was repaid.

An interesting development in connection with tobacco culture in Central Africa has recently been inaugurated by the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain who are undertaking experimental tobacco cultivation on land in the possession and occupation of the British Central African Company, Limited, Nyassaland. An American expert has been engaged, and the experiments are to extend over a couple of years.

UNITED STATES.

Falling with his eighteen-month-old sister, Rose, through the opening of a fire escape at New York, recently, Phillip Goldstein, six years old, hung for ten minutes head downward from the iron bars of the platform at the fourth floor, in which his left foot had caught, screaming pitifully at his own plight and the sight of the child lying on the pavement beneath him. Then as a girl seized his foot, his shoe came off in her hand and the lad continued his descent, suffering mortal hurts. In the yard, where the little girl had fallen, a group of excited men and women gathered, but the only one who had the presence of mind to attempt to rescue the boy was a girl of 18 years. When she saw the boy's danger she entered the adjoining apartment and climbed to the fire escape. The girl grabbed the boy's shoe and just as she did so, it came off. She found herself with the empty shoe in her hand, while the boy fell from floor to floor until his head struck the pavement in the yard. The would-be rescuer was so overcome by the terrible sight that she fainted, and she also would have dropped through the opening in the fire escape if two men had not appeared at the window just as her body swerved toward the opening.

Another great fire occurred at Dundee a few days ago involving damages estimated at £30,000. The outbreak was in Malcolm Ogilvie & Co.'s jute works, one of the largest establishments of its class in the town. A fireman named Inverarity had a narrow escape. He just jumped back from a falling wall in time to avoid injury. Another fireman named Heenan fell through the roof-light of the building in which the fire was raging. Fortunately he had the presence of mind to catch hold of the casements of the window, and scramble back on to the roof.

An intelligent-looking youth of seventeen who applied for a wagonette conductor's licence at Glasgow, recently, made the amazing admission that he had never been to school and could neither read nor write. The boy said he was brought up by his grandmother at Crifel, in Scotland, and had had no education of any sort, and in reply to questions he said he did not know what year, month or day of the week it was. He did know, however, the value of money, and the licence was granted.

A gigantic salmon has just been caught in the Aberdeen district. The following are the particulars: Weight, 56 lbs.; length, 53 in.; girth, 31 in. The salmon is said to be the largest which has been taken in the Dee and Don district during the present season.

IRELAND.

Mr. Justice Barton, sitting in the Dublin Chancery Division, recently sanctioned a new scheme in connection with a remarkable bequest made by Thomas Christy, a member of the Society of Friends, who died in 1780. Christy left an annuity for the purpose of promoting the marriage of young females among his co-religionists, but the scheme did not succeed.

Mr. Justice Barton provides that the surplus funds after matrimonial obligations have been met, shall be applied to the education of poor girls Friends in town of Lurgan and as donations to Quaker females to enhance their matrimonial attractions. A condition imposed by the judge is that £10 a year be granted for purposes other than matrimonial or educational.

Intense excitement prevails in the Keadee district, Co. Roscommon, on account of the emphatic action of the parishioners of the locality, who refuse to recognize the right of the parish priest, Father Meehan, to appoint a teacher to the Greaghnafragh National School. Some time ago Father Meehan, as manager of the school, appointed a stranger, against the wishes of the people, who wanted the son of the former teacher, Gaffney, to fill the position. They said that he should have a voice in the matter, and as the priest refused to comply with their request, scenes of violence ensued. Graves were dug outside the residence of Father Meehan and the teacher, and the latter has had a police escort to and from school.

During a Local Government Board inquiry into alleged irregularities in the Lisburn Workhouse, Co. Antrim, recently the master of the workhouse admitted that he had formed the opinion that one of the contractors was swindling the guardians, but he had never stated his belief when asked for an explanation. He marked in his book

it was suggested that she was being forcibly carried off. The students rushed at the party of Europeans, and in the scuffle both the missionaries were wounded. The magistrate went to Santpor by the next train, and arrested four of the culprits, ordering the Sivaji meeting to be stopped. The students have now begged for pardon, and promised not to join in any more Sivaji demonstrations. They have also agreed to give 300 rupees to the Mohor Relief Fund.

An old trunk found in the garret of a house at Louisville, Ky., recently was found to contain a quantity of old papers, some referring to the plow days of that city, while others had been issued nearly two hundred years ago. Among the papers was a bill of lading issued April 18, 1712, by the captain of a vessel for the consignment of fifty cans of turpentine to be carried from Boston to London. The consignee was Thomas Pitch, who was an ancestor of Mason Pitch, one of the earliest merchants of New Albany. Another time-stained document is a copy of the original grant of 150,000 acres of land in Southern Indiana, made by the State of Virginia to General George Rogers Clark, and the man who served under him in the expedition to Vincennes. This copy was made January 16, 1818, as certified by William Mumford, Keeper of Rolls.

The trial began recently at Folkestone, in the Arlege, France, of a polygamist adventurer who has had an extraordinary career. Antoine Lesparre, a peasant son, 53 years ago, is now Viscount de Lesparre, with a string of other noble appellatives as adjuncts. After leaving the army he was successively a seminarist preparing for holy orders, a bookseller, plumber, navy, organist, telephone clerk, in the Slinger Company's branch in Oran, Algeria, and general representative of an insurance company for four Spanish provinces. Meantime he wooed and won three wives and just missed marrying two others. His married life began in 1884 at Agen, but on being sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery he fled leaving his wife and two children in the lurch. For ten years Lesparre was lost to view, and is supposed to have spent that period in South America. He reappeared at Oran, where he married Mine Froment, a baker's widow, who not only forgave him when his identity was discovered, but aided him to flee from justice. Lesparre next visited Spain and Belgium. At Barcelona the death of the lady who would have been No. 3 put him in possession of a few hundred pounds, which were quickly gambled away. Lesparre then had very few, and had to work as a navvy, but with indomitable pluck, he rose again and married Mlle. Henrietta Daudaux, the daughter of a retired Bordeaux magistrate. This lady he soon deserted, after fleecing her of £500. But that was his final coup. Arrested in Spain, he had not even a few pounds wherewith to bribe the policeman who arrested him.

On the night of March 13, M.

ed to bits. A few hours later a laborer who was walking through the forest, encountered what he thought was a "hairy black man" skipping along some distance away. The animal turned in his direction, and he fled, shrieking with terror, whereupon the gorilla disappeared. It was seen afterwards by several people. On one occasion the gorilla was apparently in a wild rage and was slashing the ground with a heavy piece of timber. At night its howls can be heard by the cottagers. In consequence the forest of Berley is deserted, and the authorities have been appealed to by the terror-stricken residents for protection. Gendarmes armed with rifles have been sent into the forest to kill the gorilla.

A clever fraud by an Englishwoman upon the proprietors of Swiss schools for girls has recently been exposed. Two school proprietors (ladies) at Lausanne have been the latest victims, and they state that the English woman, who is a fashionably-dressed middle aged lady, called upon them and arranged to place her two girls at the schools for two years, offering to pay the fees in advance. She wished to see her girls settled, she said, because she was leaving for Calcutta to join her husband, an officer in the British Army. She then left for Paris to fetch her daughters and the schoolmistress shortly after received a telegram asking her to receive three boxes belonging to her daughters which were being sent out from London by a certain firm. Next day the schoolmistress received a letter from this firm stating that it was against their rules to forward luggage without being paid in advance for the transport, and requesting that the sum of £2 be sent at once to the London office. The schoolmistresses sent the money, but they heard no more from the lady or the firm, though they have written several letters.

Elisa Copatio, aged sixteen, disappeared about three months ago from her house in Porto San Giorgio, Italy. Her family made exhaustive inquiries and one morning on the shore near Ancona the girl's clothes were found, and it was thought that she had committed suicide. A few days ago, however, a young man offered his services to M. Servadio, of Ancona, as coachman, and was engaged. One of the household servants fell in love with the fine-looking coachman, and they were betrothed. One morning a gentleman from Porto San Giorgio went to Ancona, and on coming out of the carriage was waiting. He glanced at the coachman, and then quickly walked up to him and called out "Elisa." The "coachman" whipped up his horses and tried to escape, but was stopped and taken to the police station, where it was found that "he" was the missing girl. Her hair had been cut and she was cleverly disguised. The girl explains her strange behavior by saying that she was in love with a young man of whom her parents did not approve.

The Chinese Government are about to introduce laws abolishing the pigtail and prohibiting the mutilating of women's feet. The Government intend to take the first step in the direction of reform by issuing a decree ordering all soldiers and policemen in China to cut off their pigtails before the autumn manoeuvres begin. A gradual enforcement of both reforms throughout the country will subsequently ensue. Although the authorities at Pekin are determined to carry out these innovations, they have hesitated to take the plunge for fear of the consequences, as it is quite possible that a rebellion may be stirred up. Many Chinese are still willing to fight in defense of the pigtail and mutilated feet, and risk their lives to uphold these relics of bygone times.

The British Government has performed a signal act of international good feeling in favor of the city of Florence, Italy. Mr. Stibert, who died in the city last April, and was an assiduous as well as an enlightened collector of art objects and books, left the whole of his valuable collection to the British Government, and, in case they should not accept, to the people of Florence. Mr. Labouchere interested himself on behalf of the city, and largely through his efforts the British Government has consented to forego its claim.

Lisbon is suffering from an epidemic of hydrophobia. In consequence of the terrible heat and the scarcity of water, a great number of the cats and dogs of the city have gone mad. During the past few days 123 mad dogs and cats have been killed in the streets. Officials from the municipal health bureau, armed with revolvers, can be seen hunting the animals through the streets, and many persons remain within doors for fear they will be killed on sight.

The lady superior of a convent in Bulgaria, who has been a nun for twenty-five years, has just married a stone mason, twenty-five years of age. While the mason was engaged in repairing the convent last year the lady superior fell desperately in love with him and she made no secret of her passion. The authorities removed her from her position and condemned her to six months' confinement in her cell. As soon as her liberty was restored she left the convent to marry the workman.

A child six years old committed suicide at Issy les Moulineaux, on the outskirts of Paris recently, by throwing himself from a second - floor window into the street. The boy had always manifested suicidal tendencies in a marked degree, and was carefully watched during an illness of several months, but at last he managed to elude the vigilance of his nurse.

STATISTICS OF MURDERS.

From the Toronto News
Hundreds of people say Harry Thaw shoot Stanford White. The crime was brutal, cold-blooded and fiendish enough to be the work of a mad man, yet noted alienists declare that Thaw is sane. In Canada, or in Great Britain, the man would surely go to the gallows; yet it may be regarded as a certainty that he will escape execution. Judge Thomas of Montgomery, Ala., recently compiled some striking and interesting statistics relating to homicide in the United States. Among these tables was one dealing with the New York cases alone. During the past ten years there were 2,107 persons tried in New York for homicide. Of that number only 32 were executed. The average number of homicides per annum in the United States is 9,829, or about 129 million of population. The average per million in Britain is just over 10; in France 14; in Germany nearly 5; and in Canada 3. In other words, there are 43 times as many murder cases in the United States as in Canada for every million of the population. The people are similar, and the main reason to be given for this surprising state of things is that our criminal code on the subject of murder is absolutely unequivocal. Long and needless delays over appeals and cross-appeals and new trials are unknown. If malice aforethought is proved, extenuating circumstances cannot affect the jury. Either the prisoner is guilty or innocent. If guilty the judge must sentence him to execution. What clemency he may receive thereafter must be in the direction of the crown.

Westminster Abbey

New York Sun.

For many years the condition of the fabric of Westminster Abbey has given rise to anxiety. This is natural, considering the extreme beauty of the building, "the most lovely and lovable thing in Christendom," coupled with its matchless historical associations, being as it is practically the centre of the English speaking races. Any disaster to Westminster Abbey would be a disaster of world-wide bearing.

It is not surprising that the building in the process of time should display ominous signs of decay. The Abbey is an extremely ancient erection. True, there only remain a certain number of fragments of the work of King Edward, the Confessor, above ground, but a large part of the building was erected in the reign of King Henry III., the choir and transepts having been opened for service on October 13, 1269, well-nigh six and a half centuries ago.

The remainder of the building, of course, is of later date, but there is nothing save the two western towers, erected either by the great Sir Christopher Wren or one of his pupils in the reign of George II., which date from a later date than the reign of King Henry VII. Thus if we regard the subject simply from a purely chronological point of view, the signs of decay are fully to be accounted for.

Unfortunately, however, the resources at the disposal of the dean and chapter of Westminster throughout the whole of the last twenty years or more have been insufficient for the purpose. Hard as they might work, the progress of the decay has been more than proportionately rapid.

And now Westminster Abbey would seem to be once more on the verge of a serious crisis. The gifted surveyor of the fabric, W. Mickelthwaite, has estimated the amount required to place the Abbey in a thoroughly secure position, including the task of restoring the cloisters, at a sum not very far short of £100,000. Quite recently a new source of anxiety, however, has made its appearance. A large fragment of stone work, part of a pedestal, in fact, in the upper part of the north transept, which supported one of the many statues in that part of the building, fell the other day.

The reason assigned is that there was a flaw in the stone, but it is pointed out that the advent of the motor bus may have been to some extent responsible. A large number of these vehicles are constantly tearing past Westminster Abbey at all hours of the day, and it is assumed in certain quarters that the vibration thus set up may have had something to do with this collapse. It might also be added in this connection that the new engines on the underground railway, running as they do at a much higher rate of speed than their predecessors, and consequently producing a greater amount of vibration, also may have had something to do with producing this result.

Thus Westminster Abbey seems to be in a bad way, both structurally and financially. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been appealed to, and they have voted to the dean and chapter under certain conditions a sum of £2,000 a year for the next five years. This will be something toward saving the situation, but it stands to reason that a great deal more than this is required, and it is much to be hoped that this may be forthcoming from some quarter.

ONE DAY IN SEVEN.

A bill providing for one compulsory day of rest in every week was lately passed by the French chamber of deputies. It is not intended as a "Sunday law," and is not based on religious ideas, but is a recognition of the scientific and economic fact that continuous employment leads to the physical and mental deterioration of the worker, and consequently affects the industrial output.

In France and other countries of continental Europe Sunday is not devoted to religious observance, but is regarded rather as a day of recreation for the multitude. Where many take their pleasure, however, many more must necessarily be employed in providing for those who seek enjoyment. All means of transit are in operation more actively on that day than another; the railroads and steamship lines, their bus stations, and places of amusement their greatest patronage. All these industries and enterprises are therefore in operation seven days in the week, and the tendency is to keep the same workmen constantly employed without any day of rest. Often it is their preference, because in that way they earn more money.

It is not proposed by the new French law to check Sunday business, but to provide that each worker shall be free, presumably each worker shall be free, presumably though this is not stated, but in any case, it is a reform of importance. Men work better and are better physically, intellectually and morally when they have a day in the week to themselves for rest and wholesome recreation. Unless employers are compelled to grant it to them they will not always get this benefit, and the action of the French chamber of deputies is, therefore, a practical move.

In this country the weekly rest day is provided for to a considerable extent by labor organizations. Custom also favors it, yet there are many classes of workmen who from one cause and another are unable to control their time sufficiently to secure this leisure. The growing tendency to make Sunday a day of recreation has something to do with this, many occupations necessary to the public comfort being carried on that day as on the other six. The so-called Puritan spirit will never be restored, but whenever work goes on continually over the seven days it should be a recognized rule that each toiler shall have one of those days for his own, whether the first day or the last of the week. It is well for the individual and the community when this rule is enforced.—Indianapolis Star.

An extraordinary tragedy occurred in Paris a few days ago, the victim being a well-dressed young woman named Gouge. She was driving along the street in a cab, when a man suddenly rushed from the sidewalk, jumped on the footboard of the cab, and seized her by the arm, ordering her in a peremptory tone to follow him immediately. The woman attempted to jump out of the cab on the opposite side, whereupon the man, clutching her dress, fired two revolver shots at her. Both bullets penetrated just below the left ear and proved fatal. The murderer was the woman's husband. The marriage had been an unhappy one. The wife left her home, and her parents took sides with the husband. Attempts had been made at reconciliation, but the young woman, tired of being tracked, tried to poison herself, and had to be conveyed to a hospital. She was driving away from the hospital when her husband made the attack upon her.

pay a heavy price for this concession. They were compelled to suspend one of their canons, the income from which amounted to £1,000 and the rent of the residential house attached to that stall, was employed to pay off the debt.

Thus ever since the late Bishop Westcott vacated his stall at Westminster Abbey, in the year 1890, to succeed his great predecessor, Bishop Lightfoot, in the see of Durham, the Abbey has been manned by five instead of the proper number of six canons, and such a state of things appears likely to go on for a good many years to come unless the unexpected happens.

A great deal was done promptly under the auspices of those two famous English architects, the late Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Pearson, to place the fabric in a more secured position. A large number of the flying buttresses were underpinned, and more important still, the entire front of the famous north transept, one of the most prominent features in the entire Abbey, was most carefully restored. Thus for the time being the more serious traces of decay were stopped, and since that date the work of renovation has consistently been maintained.

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The lady superior of a convent in Bulgaria, who has been a nun for twenty-five years, has just married a stone mason, twenty-five years of age. While the mason was engaged in repairing the convent last year the lady superior fell desperately in love with him and she made no secret of her passion. The authorities removed her from her position and condemned her to six months' confinement in her cell. As soon as her liberty was restored she left the convent to marry the workman.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY



New York City, APR 9 1906.

RECEIVED of the Publisher of

Colonist, Victoria, B.C.

One Hundred Dollars

for guarantee of circulation rating in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

THE PRINTERS' INK PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Seaford, Manager.

Publishers of Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

\$100.00

CONDITIONS.

One absolute correctness of a circulation rating in Arabic figures in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory, or to be inserted in the next issue of the book, based upon a statement from the publisher of a paper of the actual issues for a full year, is guaranteed by the publisher of the book, and the forfeiture offered in the Directory, is secured by the publisher of the paper by the payment of one hundred dollars to the publishers of the Directory as a permanent deposit. The guarantee is perpetual so long as the newspaper furnishes statements of circulation daily and weekly, and the Directory continues to be published. The money paid is not refundable to the publisher at any time or under any circumstances.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Whose Circulation Is
Absolutely Guaranteed*

THEREFORE:

The Only Newspaper in British Columbia of KNOWN VALUE as an Advertising Medium.

The publishers of "PRINTERS' INK," the leading printing trade journal, in its issue of April 18th last, inserted the above guarantee that "The Colonist" statement of circulation is correct.

The circulation rating of The Colonist can be ascertained at any time.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Are made on this basis. "Cash is King, and Coin Talks." When you buy space in The Colonist, you are not paying for padding, but good, live, cash-in-advance circulation. The circulation that goes into the homes is the circulation that counts.

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

Capital authorized \$5,000,000
 Capital paid up 4,165,000
 Reserve fund 4,165,000

Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

VICTORIA BRANCH, J. S. GIBB, Manager.

STOCKS FOR SALE

40 Northern Bank
 12 Canadian Fire
 22 Eastern Townships
 Bank
 10 National Life
 5,000 International Coal

British American Trust Co., Ltd.

Corner Broad and View Streets
 VICTORIA, B. C.

BRITISH JOURNALIST
NOW VISITING CITY

Evelyn Wrench Editor of Over Seas Edition of the London Daily Mail in City

IS IMPRESSED WITH THE WEST**Sees in B. C. Great Possibilities For Industrial and Commercial Development**

The already imposing list of distinguished visitors which the autumn has brought out this year was yesterday augmented by the arrival of Mr. Evelyn Wrench, editor of the Over Seas edition of the London Daily Mail, one of the best known English journals in all parts of the Empire.

Mr. Wrench is paying but a very brief visit to Victoria by reason of many engagements and limited leisure, but has been making the most of the time at his disposal, under the guidance of Mr. Arthur J. Leary of the reception committee of the Tourist association, to see as much of Victoria and its environs as circumstances would permit. He has been making a very thorough and extensive tour of the Dominion with a view of acquiring such a knowledge of Canada, its conditions and prospects as may be serviceable to one in his important position in the future, fully realising with becoming diffidence how vast the field of observation really is and how impossible it must be in one brief survey to do more than absorb impressions of its many and varied phases. Mr. Wrench is a very young man of distinguished appearance and brimful of health and energy, and has thoroughly enjoyed his rapid transit through Canada.

From Sea to Sea

He has studied carefully its varied problems and discusses each with a verve and enthusiasm which should carry him far. Canada to him has evidently been a revelation, and to quote his own expression, "Nothing I can say can be too good to express all that I have seen of the wonderful wealth and resources of the Dominion, its prolific production and immense possibilities, with its imminent presage of a prosperous future."

In glowing terms Mr. Wrench described his journeys from his passage across by the Empress of Britain and his visits to Quebec, Montreal and Toronto with a glance at Niagara onward and westward through Winnipeg and Calgary to the Rockies with all their wonders of nature and of engineering skill, down through the fertile valleys of British Columbia to the sea.

He spoke of his surprise and delight as each succeeding turn of the road brought new beauties to the view, of his appreciation of the delightful climate of British Columbia; its wealth of fruit and flowers and the ideal conditions under which its people live.

He told of his agreeable surprise at the luxurious conditions of travel on the lines of the C. P. R. of the comfort and attention that had attended his stay at each of the great C. P. R. hotels which he thought.

Compared Favorably

with any that he had visited in other parts of the world.

What appealed to him most keenly was the refreshing air of optimism that seemed to breathe around things Canadian—an optimism, moreover, which seemed to emanate from sources of eminence by nature's hand assured.

Mr. Wrench's tour has been filled with interesting incident from the moment when in mid-ocean on the Empress of Britain he was made aware by Marconi wireless message of the unexpected presence of some of his confreres of the "Daily Mail" approaching somewhere below the horizon line, in the homeward bound Empress of Ireland.

The Niagara experience, too, had made its usual impression and he promptly displayed a Briton's instinct in expressing his satisfaction that Canada owned the better half of it and all it meant, of motive power usefully applied. In short, he focused the fullness of many impressions of epigrammatic form by repeating the oft told adage "The twentieth century belongs to Canada."

Asked for his views on the labor shortage question and the suggested remedial measures for facilitating the influx of Chinese under conditions

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Capt. Simargund of New Found- land Takes Position With Local Company

Captain G. Simargund, of Newfoundland is a guest at the Victoria hotel, and last evening gave some very interesting information to a Colonist reporter concerning the whaling industry on the Atlantic coast. He stated that the whaling industry off the coast of Newfoundland this season has been a failure. This, he states, is not on account of the scarcity of the mammoth whale, but is attributable to the stations being too numerous. On the Newfoundland coast, there are 21 stations and this season the average catch has been 56 whales for each station.

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Touching railway enterprise on this continent Mr. Wrench was very optimistic both as regards the opening up of the country and what appealed more nearly to his notice, the minimising of the distance between England and the Orient. He said that by the

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GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Favor Military Reduction—Musical Instrument Mechanics Dissatisfied.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Garment Workers of America in convention yesterday adopted a resolution along the lines suggested by the Auxiliary Peace society requesting President Roosevelt to recommend to the Hague Conference that they limit expenditure on armaments as being a burden of taxation on workers in peace as well as in time of war; that they frame a general arbitration treaty and establish a world's parliament to meet at intervals. A resolution was also adopted favoring women's suffrage.

Want Legislation

E. M. Trowern, general secretary of the Retail Merchants' association, at a directors' luncheon at the exhibition yesterday afternoon asked assistance to manufacturers in securing the repeal of section 520 of the criminal code, which is directed against conspiracy in restraint of trade.

A Little Out of Tune

The piano and organ instrument workers of Toronto, to the number of about six hundred, are expected to go on strike this afternoon because the employers have ignored their demands for an increase of fifteen per cent. in wages. The firms affected are Heintzman & Company, Nordheimer Piano company, Newcomb company, Palmer company, Mason and Risch, Courley, Winter and Leeming, Mendelsohn Co., and the Gerhard Heintzman company.

REIGN OF TERROR THREATENED

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Premier Stolypin has taken up his residence at the Winter Palace, in the quarters formerly occupied by Count Witte.

The woman who assassinated General Minnie was warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

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M. Stolypin is said to have declared that he is continually subjected to embarrassment, adding that he was convinced that the one task which he had set himself was impossible unless the Emperor gave him an absolutely free hand, in other words, conferred upon the cabinet a practical dictatorship.

Martial Law

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—An imperial ukase issued today authorizes the minister of finance to issue \$2,500,000 in per cent rentes to cover the expenses of the relief of the districts affected by the failure of the crops.

Another ukase prolongs martial law, where it has already been enforced for another year.

Revolutionary Magistrate

Kiev, Russia, Aug. 30.—A prequisition at the residence of M. Minniko, who is examining magistrate for political crimes here, has led to the startling discovery that he was a member of the revolutionary organization, and that his residence was the headquarters for the propaganda in this vicinity.

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GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

One Cent a Word Each Issue

REAL ESTATE**Matson & Coles**

23 BROAD ST.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

MODERN BUNGALOW—Pretty design; corner lot, facing Beacon Hill Park. A bargain—\$3,150.

TO RENT—Large house; 9 rooms, well furnished, in good locality; \$35 per month.

TO RENT—Large house; 10 rooms, well furnished; \$50 per month.

TO RENT—8 roomed house; well furnished; \$45 per month.

TO RENT—8 roomed house; furnished; \$25 per month.

2 1/2 ACRES—Lovely building site, 10 minutes' from P. O.; \$2,000.

13 ACRES—20 minutes' from P. O., all cleared; \$2,750.

4 1/2 ACRES—20 minutes from P. O.; \$1,050.

6 ACRES—Cultivated, with house, Oak Bay; \$1,800.

12 ACRES—Mostly cultivated, house, barn, etc. near town; \$4,000.

10 ACRES—All cultivated, house, barn, 0 head stock, horse, buggy, etc.; \$3,800.

17 ACRES—Near town, mostly cultivated; \$4,000.

16 ACRES—Gordon Head, mostly cultivated; on water; \$250 per acre.

2 ACRES—St. Charles St., lovely building site; \$3,000.

8 ROOMED HOUSE in good order, on Cadboro Bay Road, with furniture; \$2,200.

\$120 WILL BUY a good lot in Victoria West.

MODERN BUNGALOW—Pretty design; corner lot, facing Beacon Hill Park. A bargain—\$3,150.

TO RENT—Two furnished houses in good locality; 2 1/2 acres; lovely building site; 10 minutes from P. O. Only \$2,000.

LAKE DISTRICT—150 acres, 30 cultivated, 10 pasture. Price, \$5,000.

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10 ACRES—All cultivated; house, barn, stock, horses and buggy, etc.; \$3,800.

16 ACRES—Gordon Head, on water; \$250 per acre.

20 ACRES—10 minutes from car line; first class land; good investment at \$25 per acre.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

\$5,250—128 acres, 30 cultivated, suitable for dairy; fine house; Cowichan.

\$2,800—70 acres, all good bottom land, 23 cultivated, 50 fenced; Cowichan.

\$1,000—8 acres; small cottage; Deadman's River.

\$11,500—317 acres, 90 cultivated; 5 room cottage; good land.

\$2,000—200 acres, 10 cultivated; cottage, orchard; Cobble Hill.

\$3,000—48 acres, 7 slashed, 20 alder bottom; 15 minutes from city waterfront.

\$3,500—100 acres, 40 cultivated, 20 slashed; 5 room house, barn, easy terms. Cheap farm on the market at Shawanigan.

\$5,500—100 acres, 30 cultivated; 7 room house, orchard; 8 miles out.

\$5,500—100 acres; 4 room cottage, barn; 40 acres good land, balance heavy timber.

\$2,250—10 acres, 7 acres in fruit; 5 room cottage, stable, outbuildings, good well; 5 miles out.

The Dominion Real Estate Exchange

3412 Government St., Victoria.

WANTED—A few acres in the vicinity of the city, under strawberries.

WANTED—10 to 25 acres unimproved land, suitable for fruit, within a few miles of the city.

WANTED—\$6,000 to \$8,000 residence, with an acre or two of ground, on or overlooking the water. Photograph, if convenient, with offers.

WANTED—Buyers to call to see our lists of houses, lots, farms and acreage for sale.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View Street, opposite the main entrance to the Dr. J. Musgrave

FOR SALE—Lots and acreage, Oak Bay, with sea frontage.

Heisterman & Co., 75 Government St.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE.

LEWIS ST., James Bay—Cottage in good repair, and lot; price \$1,300, which is very cheap.

LOTS in the Seaview addition in Work Estate, from \$110 upwards, on easy terms.

A GOOD residential site of two acres on corner, close to Rockland avenue. Price, \$3,000.

FOR SALE—Large dwelling—house and double corner lot, close to town, very cheap and on easy terms, as owner is leaving city by end of month. Apply Heisterman & Co.

NEW COTTAGE with all modern conveniences, close to cars. Price, \$1,700.

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—\$1,000 to assist in business venture which will give immense returns if successful. Apply Box 426 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Cigar and candy store, going concern for \$500. Value of stock, \$500, guaranteed to clear from \$50 to \$75 per month. Apply on premises, 83 Johnson street, corner Broad. auto 10

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—A teacher for senior division of Coal Creek schoolhouse. State experienced and certificate held. Salary \$75 per month. Apply to Thomas Keith, Coal Creek, B. C.

WANTED—Applications from teachers for positions in rural schools. Education Office, Victoria, B. C.

TEACHER WANTED for the primary grade of the Ladysmith school. Salary, \$60 per month. None without experience in this particular grade need apply. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before August 20. John Stewart, Secretary. auto 10

Call for further information at this office; snap in my part of the city.

ONE ACRE OF BEAUTIFUL LAND CORNERING ON THE PARK AND SEA FRONT—ONLY \$1,500. THIS IS THE BEST BUY IN THE CITY TODAY.

VICTORIA**COLONIST, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906.****QUIT "WONDERING" ABOUT SERVANTS == THE BEST ARE THE AD.-READING KIND**

One Cent a Word Each Issue

REAL ESTATE**REAL ESTATE****Swinerter & Oddy**

Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public, 102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

MODERN BUNGALOW—Pretty design; corner lot, facing Beacon Hill Park. A bargain—\$3,150.

TO RENT—Large house; 9 rooms, well furnished, in good locality; \$35 per month.

TO RENT—Large house; 10 rooms, well furnished; \$50 per month.

DWELLING—EASY TERMS—9 rooms, all modern conveniences, concrete foundation; front fence and wall, built of concrete; lot 50x120; near Central school. \$2,500. Stock for sale.

SPLENDID FARM of 121 acres, all cleared and cultivated, in North Saanich; \$15,000. Will sell in parcels of 30, 50 or 70 acres.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for growing children, youngest about 1 year. Apply 60 Rae street. s1

WANTED—At once, a competent waitress for tea rooms. Apply 60 Rae street. s1

WANTED—Competent housemaid with a knowledge of parlor maid's work; good wages (city). Apply at once, 60 Rae street. s1

WANTED—An experienced nurse for growing children, youngest about 1 year. Apply 60 Rae street. s1

WANTED—Young cow and calf, and a fat heifer. W. Dean, Gordon Head. s1

FOR SALE—Young cow and second calf; also sow with young pigs. Apply J. Perini, Glenarm avenue. s1

FOR SALE—A fine, gentle family cow for sale, fresh. Can be seen after 4 p.m. I. Boesemeyer, "Edgewood," N. Beaumont P. O. a31

FOR SALE—Four hundred White Leghorns, one year olds; heavy layers; at greatly reduced prices, to make room for younger stock. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. a31

WANTED—Ten ewes. State age, weight and price. E. Maude, Mayne, B. C. a21

WANTED—General purpose horse or team of horses, 1,300 lbs.; must be sound and in good condition. Address J. R. Bailey, Ladysmith, B. C. a21

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced nurse; baby about 10 months; good wages and kind home to suitable woman. Apply 60 Rae street. a25

WANTED—A waitress. Apply at Dominion hotel. a23

INSURE in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

FARMS—"Home List," containing description of 50 of the best farms and orchards on Vancouver Island—Sent free.

SOUTH SAANICH—17 acres good land, with access to Saanich Arm. Price, \$550.

TO RENT—Two furnished houses in good locality; 2 1/2 acres; lovely building site; 10 minutes from P. O. Only \$2,000.

LAKE DISTRICT—150 acres, 30 cultivated, 10 pasture. Price, \$5,000.

13 ACRES—20 minutes from P. O., all cleared; \$2,750.

COWICHAN STATION (within 3 miles) 180 acres, 12 cultivated, 45 acres pasture, small orchard; 5 room cottage, large barn; property bounded on 3 sides by Kokelkooch river. Very cheap, \$2,000.

OAK BAY—Superb site for suburban home, with view of water and close to tram; 3 acres. Price, \$3,000.

WANTED—Upholsterer and carpet man who thoroughly understands the business. Apply to The Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. s2

WANTED—A smart, active boy. Apply at once at Watt's music store.

WANTED—Salesman to take charge of dry goods department; good position offered. Applicant must have experience in the trade, up to date in all branches of their trade. Apply Simon Lelser & Co., Ltd., Ladysmith. el

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED—A capable and understanding printing order agent; permanent position for qualified and reliable man with good references. No others need apply. The Columbian Company, Limited, New Westminster, B. C. a30

WANTED—Immediately, a reliable farm hand; good milker and experienced in all ordinary farm work. Apply The Employment Agency, 60 Rae street. s2

SHOAL BAY—Two acres of uncleared land; \$600. a23

SHOAL BAY—Two acres cleared and with house; \$3,150. a23

SMART BOY WANTED. Apply Campbell's, 48 Government street. a23

WANTED—Two strong boys to learn trade. Apply Albion Store Works. jy6

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Young married man, steady and sober, wants work of any kind. Box 424 Colonist. s2

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper desires position. Box 420 Colonist. a31

STANLEY AVENUE—Large furnished house in good repair. \$50 per month.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife, man to care for one or two horses, carriage and harness, milk one cow and make himself generally useful around the premises; his wife to do cooking and wash housework for small family in Victoria. Good wages will be paid for first class help. Apply P. O. Box 773, city. a20

WANTED—Experienced couple for a ranch, man with capable knowledge of farm work, woman able to manage household; wife a reliable housekeeper, cook, etc. Apply 12 o'clock Sunday, 25th, at The Employment Agency, 60 Rae street. a27

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—A representative wanted in every town in Canada to sell made-to-order clothing. No experience necessary. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. a22

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Bridgeport Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Irene House).

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with use of kitchen and bath. 120 Vancouver street. jy2

TO LET—Furnished house, 25 Yates street. a24

TO LET—Furnished Residences

TO LET—Furnished houses, \$25 upwards; also unfurnished, \$12 upwards. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort Street. a41

TO LET—Furnished room in private family; electric light, bath, modern, new house. 144 Michigan street. a10

TO LET—Furnished room with breakfast, if required; no other roomers kept. Apply 111 Superior street. jy1

TO LET—Nice cottage, 247 Yates street. a24

TO LET—Furnished Residences

TO LET—Nice large furnished bedroom, 10 Rae street. s1

TO LET—Housekeeping and single rooms, 6 Douglas street, corner Humboldt. a15

TO LET—Furnished room in private family; electric light, bath, modern, new house. 144 Michigan street. a10

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Black Sibyl of Transvaal

From The London Spectator.

One merit of our overseas empire is that it keeps us in a humble frame of mind about civilization. We find under our rule people whose customs and ritual, tolerated or forbidden by our law, carry us back to the rock whence we were all hewn. "We know," in Emerson's phrase, "that the barriers of race are not so firm but that spray can sprinkle us from antediluvian seas." In the current Monthly Review the rector of Barberston repeats a rumor which invests the present dreary struggle in Natal with something of the romance which we are wont to associate with an earlier epoch in our African history. Dintzulu, it is rumored, has sent emissaries to Consul Majaji as to the chances of a native rising and to obtain war medicines for his people. All over South Africa in every tribe there is a kind of rude priesthood, who deal in "big medicine and strong magic"; in the main they are charlatans, ghost-doctors, who play strange tricks with bones and intercede between the living and the spirits of the dead. But no white man who has lived much among the natives will care to be too dogmatic on the matter of their charlatany. They have often a rough working knowledge of medicine, and have distilled from herbs very effective remedies. They are often, too, fair meteorologists, able to predict the weather better than the white man or their fellow-tribesmen, and they have some crude skill in hypnotism. The writer has been a witness of instances of Kaffir telepathy, which make him hesitate to say what is or is not possible in this strange world. But, as a rule, these tribal doctors have only a small local reputation, and there are few whom other tribes would take the pains to consult. Majaji, however, is another matter. Her reputation has spread from the Zambesi to the Southern ocean. Dintzulu, for all we know, may be a model of loyalty, and may have thought as little of consulting her as of seeking advice from Mrs. Eddy. But the fact that it is commonly believed that the greatest Zulu chief should send for help to a remote country 500 miles off shows how great the repute of the wonder-worker must be.

The Northern Transvaal.

The territory of Majaji, or Majajie, is situated in the northern Transvaal, in the wild tangle of mountains which extend east from Pietersburg toward the Portuguese frontier, and which in their various ranges are known as the Zoutpansberg, the Spelonken, and the Wood Bush. They represent the northern extensions of the Drakenberg, where the plateau of the high veldt breaks down in foothills to the tropical flats of the Limpopo. It is a strange country, for it has nothing in common with the ordinary South African landscape. Its rainfall is so high that vegetation even at a height of 5,000 feet is luxuriant; the streams are not strings of pools, but full mountain torrents and in summer and winter alike you will find haze on the uplands. No sharper distinction can be imagined than between this humid but bracing climate and the dry clearness of the high veldt. It is such a country as Rider Haggard has drawn in his "People of the Mist," and like that fanciful land the totem of one at least of the tribes is the crocodile. The natives are divided into small clans, the chieftainship of which is now more or less in commission. Malapoch who, lived in the Blaauwberg, and worshipped a great crocodile, was broken by the Boers in the last of their little native wars. Magato, the chief of the mountains, who had his kraal in the Zoutpansberg, close to the little village of Louis Trichard, suffered the same fate, and his successor, Mpefu, the present chief, is under strict government surveillance. In the Wood Bush Machubi was hunted out by a Boer commando and a hired impi of Swazis, and killed in the dense thicket where he had taken refuge.

Held Its Ground.

Of all the little tribes, only Majaji's has held its ground untouched; but as a tribe it is shrinking rapidly, and the ground originally granted as a reserve is too large for the use of those who remain, and will probably be curtailed. But if the tribe is declining, the reputation of the chieftain still lingers, for it is a rule founded not upon material power, but upon occult tradition.

Uses of Clippings

New York Sun.

Ninety newspapers a day is the task of the girls who read for one of the oldest clipping press bureaus in New York, and they read every item in each paper, including the advertising. Moreover, as they read they carry the names, wants and wishes of 3,000 subscribers in their minds and underscore the salient word in every item which should go to a customer.

This bureau has certain rules in hiring its readers. It takes no elderly person, no person who says she is fond of reading or has made scrapbooks all her life, and no school teacher. It wants no literary tastes at its reading desks, and not too much education.

It wants persons who will read mechanically, with lightning speed and with no interest in what they read aside from the word they are looking for. After trying all sorts of people, the type found most satisfactory is the girl who has left school at 14 to go to work in a factory or dry goods store. In either of those places she would get from \$3 to \$8 a week, in the clipping bureau she may run her wages up to \$20 a week, as the star reader of this bureau has done, and average \$12 or \$15 a week, as most of them do.

All of them work by the piece, receiving so much for every clipping marked. Sometimes they are a little too mechanical, as when the patron who subscribes for everything concerning banks, but it is better to have them that way than to have them getting interested in what they read and lingering over their work.

Eight hundred dollars a day are read in this office, and in addition every publication, weekly and monthly, in the United States which has a circulation of 5,000, making 5,000 in all. The amount of surface information which these girls get to carry around in their heads concerning the matters in which 3,000 subscribers are interested is

remarkable. The strangest and most unexpected scraps of knowledge will crop up among curly headed fifteen-year-olds whom one would not accuse of an idea beyond chocolate and peek-a-boos.

These girls read for all sorts of queer things. There is a badge and button house capitalized at \$1,000,000 which has built its business in the last 12 years on the clippings furnished it by these girls. It takes everything relating to the organization of societies, or their parades, processions, meetings, etc. Another firm has for years taken everything relating to scales. A company insuring against burglars, which took everything relating to bank robbers for twelve years, recently cancelled its order, as it found that there was no profit in this branch.

Society news in the papers is carefully scanned. Notices of engagements are clipped for jewelers, florists, stationers, furniture dealers and hundreds of other merchants. The most profitable branch of the business is the commercial, but the largest number of customers is made up of those who subscribe for personal mention. Personal vanity plays little part in this, however. It is dictated mostly by commercial reasons.

On this list are playwrights, actors, prize fighters, politicians, authors and all sorts of men in public life. Some of them are anxious for newspaper mention and some are anxious for its absence.

The income from this source is extremely irregular. It has happened that a man would not have an item for months, and then suddenly in one month his bill at the clipping bureau

has leaped from nothing to \$1,000. This sudden bull movement may be a source of pleasure or quite the opposite to the subject—one never can tell.

Sometimes authors subscribe for clippings on subjects which they intend to write upon. One author has for two or three years been collecting all clippings which describe the heroism of girls, as shown in reports of fires, accidents and the like. Then there are the obviously crank collectors.

One man has for years collected everything printed on vegetarianism. His bill this summer has been pretty heavy. Another many pays for all items relating to any rascality discovered among spiritualists, or among priests and ministers of the gospel.

Periodically he publishes a deadly parallel in a spiritualist paper, obviously to the discredit of the church people, as there are many more of them of his own cult.

Another man has collected for years

everything published on Lincoln, and another everything published against vaccination.

The American Medical Association collects statistics relating to injury and loss of life at Fourth of July celebrations. The principal of a school in New England buys all items concerning persons who have made donations to schools or academies in New England, and with the obvious purpose of affording them an opportunity to extend their benevolence.

Interesting comparisons are supplied by the clipping bureau regarding the articles printed in the newspapers about the deaths of prominent men. No other man in America ever had so much printed about his death in the newspapers as McKinley. Carl Schurz has received thus far 12,000 obituary notices, more than any other man since McKinley. John Hay and Joseph Jefferson had 10,000 each, and Mark Hanna 8,000.

The most expensive thing to buy in a clipping bureau is a "back search," a search for the notices of a past event. For that a charge of 10 cents for each paper read is made, whether anything is found or not. The bill may easily run into thousands of dollars, and it is never entirely satisfactory, as many papers are inevitably lost.

A month after the San Francisco catastrophe the Southern Pacific road decided that it wanted everything that had been published on the subject, and turned in an order to that effect to a New York bureau. The bureau has just forwarded a dry goods box containing 15,000 clippings.

One of the most curious back searches ever ordered was started by Harmsworth, the London newspaper owner. He began his career with a little periodical called *Answers*. He placed an order with a clipping bureau for all original jokes and funny stories published in American papers. He was getting a pretty heavy service, naturally, when one day a letter arrived from him to the following effect:

"Last December you furnished us with the following joke:

"Einstein's place has burned down."

"Too much inflammable material?"

"No; too much insurance."

"It is necessary to locate the origin of this joke and mail us a copy of the paper immediately."

The manager of the bureau cabled to his London agent, asking the cause of Mr. Harmsworth's sudden demand, and received in response the cablegram:

"Local Einstein sullen."

The manager wrote to every joke-smith he could hear of in the United States and posted the joke in every press club, with an enquiry as to its origin. After a while he got a letter which read:

"I know—cause why? I wrote it myself. How much is it worth to show you its original publication?"

For 35 a copy of the periodical originally containing the much sought joke was obtained and despatched to the London publisher.

The first clipping bureau in the world was started in Paris in 1879 by a Frenchman named Cheri. There are now forty clipping bureaus in the United States, of which ten are in New York. There are clipping bureaus in every language on earth sufficiently advanced to have newspapers.

Gen. Joe Wheeler ordered a complete newspaper history of the Spanish war in twelve great volumes. A New York firm presented to every regiment that went out of New York to that war a scrapbook history of the action of the regiment, and the books are now preserved in the various armories. Forty-two books of clippings were made of McKinley's obituaries. One man ordered twelve sets to present to twelve different persons.

Relatives and friends of Henry B. Hyde ordered ten sets of his obituary notices, in twelve great volumes, including items from insurance papers in China, Japan, India, and other countries, some of which cost \$50 apiece to obtain. Mrs. Collins P. Huntington had under consideration the making of a \$10,000 scrapbook of Mr. Huntington's obituary notices when the clippings were destroyed by fire.

The first scrapbook to attract public attention was the enormous volume ordered for presentation to Admiral Dewey on his return from the Philippines. Including its table it cost \$3,100 and is the most valuable scrapbook ever made. It is now in the Smithsonian Institute.

Under the auspices of the German-American committee on a memorial to Carl Schurz a scrapbook is being prepared of that statesman. This will contain letters on the life and character of Mr. Schurz from almost every prominent man of the day, and will be a mine of autographs and personal sentiments for future historians.

DEPOSITS ARE LARGE.

The Canadian Bank statement for the month of July has just been issued, and shows another big increase in public deposits.

The banks are now carrying \$544,107,000 on deposit, which is several millions above the previous high record.

Mid-summer dullness was reflected by a slight falling off in circulation and current loans as compared with June, the month previous.

The principal items in the statement compare as follows:

June \$9,074,505 \$9,781,790
July 69,395,503 68,182,979
Deposits, notice 378,777,280 379,030,511
Do, demand 157,092,133 165,077,790

Do, outside of Canada 47,344,212 50,826,446

Specie 20,105,117 29,080,454

Dominion notes 37,699,152 39,448,961

Call loans in Canada 56,024,097 58,288,627

Do, elsewhere 53,170,570 54,261,210

Current loans in Canada 501,621,979 490,033,953

Do, elsewhere 33,150,245 34,379,778

It is noticed that there was a little more demand for call money in July, both in Canada and elsewhere.

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McKinley's obituaries. One man ordered twelve sets to present to twelve different persons.

With serious misgivings, Shalma

subscribed her Hebrew name to the

order of Christians. She knew the

people and she knew the tricks of trade,

but her conversion was too sincere for her to countenance by fire.</